The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869. NUMBER 247.

Help Wanted—Male Help.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man seventy from New York, as salesman, to introduce the ... Has had some experience in that ... Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As correspondent, clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man 21 years of age, who can speak and correspond in English, French, German and Scandinavian. ... first-class reference. Address J G, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a practical carriage trimmer, late from the East. Would like to settle in some Western town. Address FRANK, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, in any respectable business of the city. He is perfectly acquainted with the English, German, Scandinavian and other modern languages, double and single bookkeeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Employment more an object than salary. Best of city references can be given. Please address D T W, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good mechanic as foreman in a planing mill. Address ... D, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man just arrived from England, with first-class references, wishes for employment as clerk, salesman or warehouseman. For further particulars address ... Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man wishes a situation of some kind where he can make himself generally useful. Has family. Has been employed as coachman, fully understands the care of horses and is a fair penman. Would accept most any position where he could be at work. Address C S G, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a young widow, as cashier in a restaurant, in Chicago or elsewhere. Address MRS. MARCEY, Tribune office, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady, 23, desires a situation as governess in a good family. No objection to travel. Address, and for reference, Post Office Box 4, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady, in a photograph gallery. Is experienced in printing and mounting, or would take charge of reception room. Address, for five days, M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a family to sew. Is experienced in cutting and fitting and can use the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Address, for 5 days, C B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A Swedish girl would like to get a place to do housework. Is a stranger in the city. Call at 189 Michigan-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class washer and ironer and good cook, in a small private family. No objection to going out of town. Good references. Address 771 State-st., corner Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl in a private family, to do second work. Best of city references given. Call at 240 Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good references. Call at 761 Indiana-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman who thoroughly understands her business, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good references given. Inquire at 79 Whitney-st.

SITUATIONS—Wanted—By two young girls, one to do general housework or cook, wash and iron, and the other to do second work. Address 672 West Indiana-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young girl in a private family: second work preferred. Apply, for two days, at 341 North Market-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—To do second work or general housework, by a competent girl. Inquire at 627 Michigan-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl to do second or general housework for a small family. References given and required. Address or call at 288 West Polk-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thoroughly reliable guide, written in plain language, with a table of symptoms to facilitate the detection of disease, embracing the Allopathic, Homœopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Endorsed by the highest medical authority of this country. It contains the matter of a $5 volume. Price, cloth bound, only $2.50. The most popular and rapidly-selling book in the market. Agents are reporting upwards of 100 subscribers per week. One just reports 125, and another 152 for last week. Another reports 246 for the last two weeks. Another has averaged 10 per day for the past two months. One man writes, "By the aid of a prescription in Our Family Physician I have not only saved a large doctor bill but my boy's life," &c. It is a work of great practical value, and is emphatically the book to sell in hard times. Send for circulars and learn full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., Publishers, 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of the West. No capital required, hence no risk. We will give profitable employment to such (male or female) as desire it. ... Address, with references, A. PARKHURST & CO., Box 269, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. ... Address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. ... Send for circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Magic Pocket Machine, Dr. Foote's Improved Eye Sharpener, ... Universal Can Opener, Golden Sceptre, Celebrated Parisian Polish, Microscopic Views, Combined Knife and Fork ... and many other very fast-selling articles. ... catalogues. O. ... 138 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE. ... Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. ... Address W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6234, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN SPRING STEEL NEEDLES and sewing machine ... Address ... SMAX & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week paid to male or female with $5 to $10 capital. Profits 90 cents on the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Smart agents clear $30 per day. Send stamp for papers, or 25 cents for double sample. E. W. CHAPPELL, 57 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month easily made, by either sex, with Linington's celebrated Spring Steel Needles and Sewing Silk packages. Sample sent, to be paid for if satisfactory. C. M. LININGTON, 88 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the quantity of all farm crops to an acre, etc. 750 pages; 140 illustrations. Agents' commissions, $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Send for a circular to ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—100 agents, to sell a valuable patent. Can make from $25 to $30 per day. Call at 183 Illinois-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

16 and 18 Rush-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent, with good board, on reasonable terms, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

66 East Adams-st.—A large furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

110 North ...—... furnished rooms, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

112 Adams-st.—One finely furnished family room, modern improvements, first-class accommodations, for a few single gentlemen. Day boarders, $5.

113 Wabash-av.—To let, with board, two very pleasant front rooms, unfurnished; also a large room, furnished, for two gentlemen.

118 West Madison-st.—To rent, with board, a large and small front room, furnished, with stove and use of gas and bath-room. Street cars pass the door. House new.

130 West Washington-st.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board.

187 State-st.—A large pleasant room or suite, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, for gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

397 West Madison-st.—A large unfurnished room, with closet, gas and board, suitable for two persons, in a small family. Terms moderate.

537 Wabash-av.—In private family, with board, large front room in second story, with alcove between and closet attached. Also furnished rooms for two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

HUBBARD-PLACE—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, at E. WOOD'S Boarding House, corner of Hubbard-place and State-st., for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

ONLY twelve minutes' walk from Lake-st.—To rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished, a suite of front rooms on second floor, warmed by furnace, gas, closets, with use of bath-room. ... Gentlemen preferred. Inquire ... Lake-st.

ST. CLOUD HOUSE, corner of Washington and Franklin-sts.—Is one of the best hotel boarding houses in the city. ... rooms can be had at greatly reduced prices. ... VINTON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, South Clark-st. Can accommodate a few more boarders, en suite or single, at moderate prices.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room, by a gentleman, in a private family, at a moderate price. Address LUCIUS, Tribune office.

BOARD—With single room, in a private family, on West Washington-st. or ... for a gentleman. Address H J K, Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Frederick or Edward Sedgwick will write or call on their brother, Chas. F. Sedgwick, ... they will be glad to see or hear from them.

PERSONAL—Changed boarding ... The telegram sent Friday, Feb. ... street and number ...

PERSONAL—Heirs to Jennings' and other foreign estates, will do well to ... PALETHORP, ... Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL—A gentleman wishes correspondence with a lady ... Address ... Tribune office.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

The Senate Suffrage Amendment Adopted in the House.

Disagreement and New Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Bill.

The Speakership of the Next House.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., Withdraws in Favor of Mr. Blaine.

Conversations with President Grant Concerning His Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

It has long been conceded that the Speakership of the next House lay between Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine. The former, actuated by a desire to avoid any wrangling at the beginning of General Grant's administration, has concluded to withdraw from the contest, and accordingly, deeming it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between Mr. Blaine, and himself to-day sent to Blaine a note to this effect. This leaves the popular member from Maine alone in the field, and will probably result in his unanimous election. The handsome conduct of Mr. Dawes wins him many words of praise from his associates on the floor, by whom he has long been regarded as one of the purest and most unselfish men in the House.

PENNSYLVANIA WANTS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CABINET.

The Pennsylvania politicians are in a terrible ferment about the Cabinet question. They have bored and worried General Grant on the subject more than those of all the other States together. Every day this week some of them have been to see him, and the indications are that he will have to see or decline to see some of them every day till the inauguration. It is proper enough that the people of Pennsylvania should wish to have one of their fellow-citizens in the Cabinet, but the course the politicians are pursuing is in no way creditable. To those who called on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the General said that his present intention was to nominate one gentleman from their State, though he would give no indication of his selection. An impression got out somehow that the person whom he had in his mind was one not prominent in political life, and the names of Stuart, Meredith, Kennon, Bores, Welch, and others of Philadelphia, have all been canvassed. George H. Stuart, formerly President of the Christian Commission, seemed by many of the politicians most likely to be selected. Colonel McClure had already, on several occasions, strongly pressed the claims of ex-Governor Curtin, but he resolved this morning to go again and kill Stuart if he couldn't save Curtin. He was accordingly on hand when Grant reached his office, duly armed with letters from Governor Geary, Judges Read and Williams, and others, and at once asked an interview. The report of what occurred is substantially that given by McClure himself. He says he remarked that he was glad to learn that Pennsylvania would have a member in the Cabinet, to which General Grant responded that he intended selecting one gentleman from that State. McClure then said he would like to know if Curtin was to be the man. General Grant made no definite reply, and McClure began presenting Curtin's claims and endorsements, after which he again pressed for an answer. This time he got a pretty straight reply to the effect that Curtin was not the man. McClure went on to say that the appointment of such a man as Stuart or Welch, or any one else from private life, would give great dissatisfaction to the people of the State, whereupon General Grant replied that he thought no loyal man would object to Stuart, though he meant not to be understood as intimating that he was to be selected. McClure answered that that State was close, and the appointment of such a man who was not known to the people, and who could not properly distribute the patronage, would give the Democrats a victory in the election of next fall. To this Grant is said to have responded that he would like to have the Republicans succeed there, but he did not know as anything could be gained by putting an unfit man into his Cabinet. McClure took this as notice of dismissal, and left in some disgust. He and his friends are talking to-night as if it were a sure thing that General Grant is going to the dogs forthwith, whereat there is mourning among the Curtin politicians. Cameron is in high feather. He met McClure this evening and told him that the appointment of Stuart would be a good thing for the State and country. He says in private conversation that he wants the State to have a member in the Cabinet, and don't care who it is if Curtin, Forney and Kelley are left out. He is sharp enough to see that if Curtin ever had any chance he has been killed by the greediness of his own friends.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

One of the earliest acts of the new administration will be the issuance of an order reorganizing the military departments of the country, and relieving the various leading officers of the army. Sheridan is going to Louisiana again; Reynolds to Texas, Sickles to the Carolinas and Georgia; Meade to Philadelphia and the Department of the East, and Terry to a new department in the Indian country.

HUBBARD'S POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate Post Office Committee this morning agreed to favorably report the bill submitted by Gardiner Hubbard for the establishment of a Postal Telegraph system. The part incorporating the United States Postal Telegraph Company was not adopted. Should the bill fail to pass, another bill will be introduced at the beginning of the next session specifying the rates to be paid by the press, which will be substantially those already published. A provision will be added that the rates shall from time to time be reduced, so that the net income on an investment of $200 for each mile of wire shall not exceed 10 per cent a year.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

The House Democrats had a meeting this morning, and agreed to hold their regular caucus for officers next Tuesday. They also kindly resolved that they would make no factious opposition to Grant's administration, but would go on as in the past, and stick to their well-known principles. They give no sign yet as to their man for Speaker, and it probably is not of any consequence, though whoever is selected will be able to command a good position on one of the most important committees.

POLITICAL BOBES.

The New Yorkers were talking a good deal to-day about seeing General Grant on the cabinet question, but the manner in which the action of Pennsylvanians is commented upon may induce them to give up the idea. The Marylanders dreadfully want to urge Creswell's claims, but are rather shy of Grant, well understanding that he don't want to be bored and can't be driven.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT,

as reported from the Conference Committee, was put through the House to-day by 143 to 43. All of the Democrats and three Republicans, viz.: Hawkins, of Tennessee; Loughridge, of Iowa, and Mallory, of Oregon, voting in the negative. It would have come up in the Senate this evening, but so few Senators were present, that it went over till to-morrow.

THE DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The Conference Committee's report on the Diplomatic bill led to a sharp debate in the House to-day. Butler defended his scheme for having Commissioners at most of the South American States, but Banks defeated him by barely five majority, and so the bill goes into a new conference.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill Conference Committee have agreed upon their report and will bring it to-morrow. The principal point in dispute was as to what should be given for repairs of vessels, &c., and the committee fixed the amount at two and a half millions. The committee have resolved that there is no time for doing anything more at this session. General Garfield will ask a new committee as soon as the House in the next Congress is organized.

THE PARAGUAY MATTER.

Ex-Minister Washburn, with Bliss and Masterman is here, and in the course of two or three weeks will open fire on the navy for its course in reference to the Paraguay matter.

FUTURE TIME OF MEETING IN THE HOUSE.

The House will, hereafter, during the present session, meet at 11 o'clock, this course being necessary on account of the press of work.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY COMMITTEE

is still delayed by inability to agree as to whether the report should strongly condemn the system of ex-Members of Congress and others acting as lobbyists on the floor of the House and before its committees. Those who oppose conveying the censure do so on the ground that the committee have no special authority to consider this and similar questions in the case. The evidence given by Walker, Stanton and Latham is presented, and also the denial of Painter, all without comment on the part of the committee.

REVENUE CIRCULAR.

The fifth Auditor of the Treasury has addressed a circular letter to the Supervisors of Internal Revenue throughout the country requesting a thorough examination and report as to the clerical force required in each Assessor's office. The allowance for clerk hire will be reduced whenever practicable, and it is believed that a considerable saving can be affected in this item.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The President sent in a number of nominations to the Senate to-day, among them Colonel Nathan W. Brown, Assistant Paymaster General, to be Paymaster General of the army, vice Benjamin Price, retired; Lieutenant Colonel Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General; Major ... Alvord, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General; Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Adjutant General, vice Lorenzo Thomas, relieved; Lieutenant Colonel Richard C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel, vice Townsend, promoted; Lieutenant Colonels S. Morris and Melier L. Langdon, ... Deputy Quartermaster Generals, to be Assistant Quartermaster Generals; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. McDougal, Assistant Medical Purveyor, to be Chief Medical Purveyor, vice ... retired; Lieutenant Colonel Henry ..., Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel Tenth Infantry, vice ... retired; Lieutenant Colonel ... W. Crawford, Second Infantry, to be Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, vice Sibley, retired; Lieutenant Colonel William H. Wood, First Infantry, to be Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, vice Heintzelman, retired.

MR. JOHNSON'S VISITORS.

The Executive Mansion was thronged with visitors, the larger number being ladies. Among those seeking interviews with the President were several applicants for Executive clemency to cases of persons who have been convicted of violations of law.

It is ascertained from a member of the Committee on the Inauguration Ball, that no colored men have applied for tickets.

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The following letter explains itself:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

"Hon. J. G. Blaine:

"MY DEAR SIR: Having determined not to be longer a candidate for Speaker, I deem it due to the friendly relations which have all along existed between us that I should communicate this determination at the earliest moment.

"I am truly, yours,

(Signed) "H. L. DAWES."

It is understood that the entire New England delegation will cordially support Mr. Blaine, and there being no other candidate he will, it is believed, be nominated in Republican caucus by acclamation for Speaker.

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1869.

"By request of many members, it is hereby announced that a caucus of the Republican Representatives elect to the Forty-first Congress will be held in the Hall of Representatives next Tuesday evening, March 2d, at 7 o'clock precisely, with a view to making nominations of officers of the House.

(Signed) "ROBT. J. SCHENCK,

"Chairman of the Republican Congressional Executive Committee."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

At a meeting this morning of Democratic members of the present Congress, it was resolved that a caucus of Democratic members elect of the Forty-first Congress be convened at the room of the Judiciary Committee of the House on Tuesday, March 2d, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., to take into consideration matters connected with the organization of the next House.

(Signed) WM. E. NIBLACK, Chairman.

ALBERT G. BURR, Secretary.

REPORTED CONVERSATIONS WITH PRESIDENT GRANT.

New York, Feb 25.—The Herald's Washington special says General Grant in conversation yesterday with Senator Poole, of North Carolina, expressed himself as particularly anxious for substantial reconstruction in the South. North Carolina and Alabama he said, were among the best reconstructed States of all, and when the rest were as safely and pleasantly back in the Union, he thought ours would be the happiest country on the globe. It is deduced, from a conversation General Grant held with General Terry and another gentleman yesterday, that all the Southern military commanders removed by President Johnson will be replaced.

THE INAUGURATION.

Brigadier General Ekin has been appointed Chief Marshal of the division of the inauguration procession to be composed of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, the Central Grant and Colfax Club of Printers, the Grant and Colfax Club of German Soldiers and Sailors' Union, and the Irish Republican Association.

OBITUARY.

Rev John Robb, for many years clerk in the Treasury Department, died to-day, aged 78 years.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL KILLED.

The Warehouse bill was killed in the Committee of Ways and Means to-day.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern members and Senators have had a caucus for the purpose of consulting as to the condition of the Southern States and their interest in the next administration. After considerable discussion it was decided to draw up papers embodying the political condition and wants of their section, and also to urge upon General Grant the propriety of making a Cabinet appointment from the South. A committee was appointed to carry out the views of the caucus, and lay its action before General Grant. No particular man was fixed upon as proper to represent the South in the Cabinet, but it is understood that if General Grant should accede to their wishes, and request the committee to name the man, Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, will be presented.

RECONSTRUCTION—GENERAL REYNOLDS ON THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

General Reynolds has been for two days before the Reconstruction Committee giving evidence in relation to affairs in Texas. From his statements it appears that the amount of lawlessness and violence which prevail there has been greatly underrated. He says hundreds of murders have been committed and nobody punished. In answer to the committee's inquiries he suggested proper remedies to be applied, among which were the removal of some officers of rank who have been stationed there.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The New York Evening Telegraph publishes the following despatch from Washington:

"An interview took place this morning at General Grant's headquarters between the President-elect and some gentlemen from New York interested in the banking institutions of that city. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen remarked that the people looked forward to an economical administration of the government during the time to come. In reply, General Grant said: 'It is my desire that the affairs of the country should be conducted as economically as possible, and I shall try to have it so.' Here the General hesitated for a moment, and then continued as follows: 'We all know what the Tenure-of-Office law was enacted for. It was passed to prevent an Executive from using the offices at his disposal for corrupt purposes, but from what they did in Congress yesterday I am disposed to think that the Senate will desire to be the judges as to what I shall do. Another point, Well if they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable. You know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course this will save me all this office-hunting boring.' A gentleman, interrupting, 'That will be very agreeable, no doubt.' General Grant, continuing, 'Yes; but I have no doubt that there are in office those who should be removed from the offices which they now hold. If it is the wish to economize, however, the Senate evidently desires to be the judge of my actions, and I shall have to be judge of theirs.' A Gentleman,—'That will throw the responsibility on them.'

"Grant continued: 'I don't know; at any rate I shall do the best I can.' Visitors were announced, and the interview ended. The remarks of the President were delivered with a pleasant, smiling manner, but with evident forethought."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.

The bill amendatory of the act exempting manufactories of government naval machinery from internal tax was taken up and passed—36 to 15.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report any modification that might be necessary to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Adopted.

HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the bill to preserve the harbors of the United States against encroachment and obstruction. It provides for the appointment of a mixed board of officers and civilians to have the general supervision of the subject, and to recommend to Congress such measures as they may agree upon.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill granting lands in Florida to aid the construction of the Pensacola & Louisville Railroad. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

TIME FOR MEETING ON THE 4TH OF MARCH.

The joint resolution providing that on the 4th of March both houses shall meet at 8 p. m., instead of at noon, was agreed to.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the army appropriation bill, was resumed. The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. Grimes, that the amendment offered by Mr. Sumner to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the outstanding account of Massachusetts for advances made for the United States in the war of 1812, was out of order. After discussion, the amendment was decided out of order by a vote of 19 to 31.

Mr. DAVIS then offered an additional section, which was agreed to, providing that brevet appointments in the army shall be merely honorary, conferring no command or right to pay or emoluments of any kind.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the third section, providing that, until otherwise directed by law, no appointment shall be made in the Adjutant's, Inspector's, Pay, Quartermaster's, the Commissary or Medical Departments. He thought this section a bad one because it prohibited promotion, the great stimulus to the performance of duty in the army. He also commented on the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, and adopted yesterday, providing that there shall be no more appointments except of graduates of West Point, which, he said, was designed to exclude volunteer officers from promotion.

Mr. WILSON said the object was to prevent, as far as possible, all new appointments in order to reduce the army. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) complained that this provision would prevent the appointment of volunteers, but the fact was there was no need of the appointment of volunteers or West Pointers; on the contrary there were now six hundred officers in the army who might resign with advantage to the country.

Mr. Morton's motion was lost.

Mr. WILSON offered two amendments, which were agreed to—one authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared and published a report of the results of the expedition to explore and survey the line of the fortieth parallel, the expense to be paid out of existing appropriations for the War Department; and the other appropriating two hundred thousand dollars for surveys for military defences.

Mr. MORTON moved to rescind the order for a recess, to finish the pending bill.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a motion to reconsider the decision on his amendment.

The recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and agreed to the appointment of a new Committee of Conference.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

A number of private bills passed.

The constitutional amendment was made the special order for to-morrow.

PAY OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

The conference on the bill to give to Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of their principals, where they perform their principals' duties, reported that they had agreed upon the bill as it originally passed the Senate. Report concurred in.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution passed directing the Clerk to notify the Secretary of State of the passage of the Copper Tariff bill over the President's veto.

GEORGIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the evidence taken before that committee in the case of Georgia. Laid on the table.

COINAGE.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the bill reported by him last evening from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces of five cents and under.

The motion was agreed to, and under operation of the previous question the bill passed.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., called up his report of the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill presented by him last evening.

The report was read. Among the changes in the bill is the adoption of the Senate amendment providing that the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause an examination to be made into the accounts of Consular officers of the United States, and into all matters connected with the business of said offices. The President is to communicate to Congress the names of the agents so appointed, together with their reports and amount paid for their services. The disagreement between the two Houses relative to the South American missions is compromised as follows: That instead of a Minister resident, as heretofore, a Commissioner shall be sent to the Governments of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in Central America, and to the governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, in South America, at a salary not exceeding $5,000 a year each.

Mr. BUTLER moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, but it was not sustained.

Mr. BANKS opposed the report because it proposed to reduce the number of Ministers resident to four, viz.: One each to Brazil, New Granada, Chili and Guatemala. The government should be fully represented at these Central and South American Republics.

Mr. BUTLER supported the report.

Mr. MUNGEN could not see any reason why these South American missions should be abolished, while we maintain one at Liberia.

Mr. PRUYN opposed the report, when Mr. BUTLER again called the previous question, and Mr. BANKS demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the report disagreed to—yeas, 45; nays, 103.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the House insisted upon its bill, and asked a new Conference Committee.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted a report from the Conference Committee on the suffrage constitutional amendment. The report recommends the House to recede from its amendment and agree to the Senate proposition.

Mr. BOUTWELL demanded the previous question on agreeing to the report.

Mr. WOODWARD (Pa.) raised a point of order that it was necessary to present the joint resolution when passed to the President of the United States for his approval.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, citing several precedents to show that it was unnecessary.

The conference report was adopted—143 to 43.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, and, when ratified by three fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

"Article 15th. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of discharging the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The rules were suspended, and the committee discharged.

The bill and amendments being before the House,

Mr. POLAND renewed his amendment offered in committee last evening, increasing 10 per cent the salaries of clerks in the departments at Washington.

Mr. O'NEILL offered an amendment to Mr. Poland's amendment, that the employes of the Philadelphia Post Office shall be included.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., then demanded the previous question on the bill and the pending amendments.

The House proceeded to a separate vote on the amendments made in Committee of the Whole. They were agreed to as far as reached, including the amendment making the compensation of female clerks in the office of the Treasurer of the United States equal to the pay of male clerks of the first-class, and giving the same compensation as male clerks of higher grades, when called upon to do similar work. The latter amendment was adopted—yeas, 88; nays, 64.

EVENING SESSION.

The SPEAKER in the chair.

POST ROUTE BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the annual Post Route bill, which passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, Mr. PRICE, of Iowa, in the chair.

After the bill had been read, Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to amend the item of contingent expenses of the Treasury Department by inserting $168,000 to finish the north wing of the Treasury Department. Adopted.

The item of $10,000 for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department and the several bureaus was struck out.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to amend by inserting for survey of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts, $40,000. Adopted.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to insert $4,000 to defray the expense of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Adopted.

Mr. O'NEIL moved to insert $35,000 to carry on the work of building the Appraiser's store at Philadelphia. Adopted.

Before the consideration of the bill the committee rose.

THE M'PHERSON MONUMENT.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution donating condemned cannon and muskets for the McPherson Monument Association. Passed.

EUROPE.

Great Britain.

MR. BRIGHT IN FAVOR OF OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Bright made a speech at the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, in which he urged the importance and necessity of adopting the system of ocean penny-postage. The Belgian Government has prohibited the granting of concessions to foreign railway corporations without its sanction.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons this afternoon an inquiry was made as to whether the usual legal investigation before pardon had been made in the cases of the Fenian convicts recently released from prison. Mr. Fortescue replied that what investigation the government had made was quite sufficient, as these cases differed from ordinary commutation of sentences.

In reply to a question, Mr. Monsel said negotiations for a settlement between the Hudson Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada were still pending. It was undesirable to make any statements as to the prospects of building a telegraphic line through the territories of the company to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific coast until a complete adjustment was reached.

In reply to a request of Mr. Torrens for information, Mr. Otway stated that the government had received no authentic advices of the rejection of the Alabama Convention by the United States, nor had it any information whatever in regard to the ratification of the naturalization protocol.

North Germany.

THE PARLIAMENT AND PRUSSIAN DIET.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

The North German Parliament meets on the 4th of March. The Prussian Diet closes its session on the 6th.

Spain.

THE CORTES AND THE RETIRING MINISTRY.

MADRID, Feb. 25.

The vote in the Cortes thanking the retiring Provisional Government, and authorizing Marshal Serrano to form a new ministry, stood as follows: For, 180; against, 62.

THE CHURCH QUESTION.

MADRID, Feb. 25.

In the Cortes the proceedings on the occasion of the passage of the vote of thanks to the Provisional Ministry were very interesting. The Ministers explained their action towards religious orders and the Church. It was stated that the Jesuit College of St. Vincent was suppressed because its members were engaged in conspiracy against the government, and three of them were accomplices in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The orders directing the civil authorities to take charge of certain articles of Church property were also explained and justified on the ground that the proceedings of the clerical party demanded the interference of the government to preserve the objects of art in the churches. When the result of the division was announced, General Serrano rose to speak and was greeted with prolonged cheers. He made a temperate and tranquilizing speech, advising the minority to pursue a policy of conciliation, in view of the firmly rooted and inexorable principles held by the majority of the Cortes. As for himself, he promised them loyalty, patriotism and abnegation.

DES MOINES.

Railroad Statistics of Iowa—Supreme Court Decision—Trial for Arson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 25.

The State Register of to-morrow will contain a statistical article, showing the total amount of bonds granted the railroads in this State and their gross earnings for 1868. The data are up to January 1st, as regards the number of miles built, and the number of acres granted. The Burlington & Missouri River Road at that time had 181¼ miles finished; had received 287,095,034 acres of land. Its gross earnings for 1868 were $841,635.24. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road had 274¼ miles completed; had received 47,467,436 acres of land; its gross earnings for 1868 were $1,051,928.84. The Chicago & Northwestern Road had 365 miles built; had received 701,545,419 acres of land; its earnings for 1868 were $3,371,...88. The Dubuque & Sioux City Road has 143 miles built; had received 12,285,223 acres of land; it earnings for 1868 were $9,779,693.52. The McGregor & Sioux City Road had 85 miles built; had received 379,800 acres of land; earnings, $496,295.95; the Des Moines Valley Road had 162 miles built; had received 46,492,347 acres of land; earnings, $710,246.94. Of the St. Paul & Sioux City, there is no portion in Iowa yet built; it has received 500,000 acres of land. The Sioux City and Pacific Road has 75 miles built, with a very large land grant; all in Nebraska; earnings, $127,000.00. The Council Bluffs & St. Jo. Road has 53 miles; no land grant; earnings, $153,854.93. The Cedar Falls & Minnesota Road has 49 miles; no land grant; earnings, $35,465.67. The Dubuque & Southwestern had 45 miles built; no report of earnings. These figures show that on the 1st of January, Iowa had not less than 1,527¾ miles of railroads. The aggregate amount of land granted to the roads is 2,232,778,566 acres. These figures are taken for the Register from official reports.

The Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company have just received advices from Washington that the United States Supreme Court, now sitting at Washington, have decided in favor of the company, and that the title to all lands heretofore in dispute north of this city is confirmed.

The trial of John G. Shaeffer, arrested on a charge of attempting to burn his own store, ended last night in his acquittal and complete vindication.

MILWAUKEE.

Woman's Suffrage Convention—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and Other Great Lights Present—Young Woman Frozen to Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention here to-day and yesterday was a great success, the hall in which it was held being overflowing, many being obliged to leave without obtaining admission. The audience was composed of the most cultivated and intelligent of our citizens. Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Livermore, Miss Peckham and others addressed the convention in an able manner, their efforts being listened to with the greatest attention, the speakers being frequently enthusiastically applauded.

Rev. Mr. Engand, of Milwaukee, addressed the convention in the afternoon, taking the ground that the Bible was opposed to woman's suffrage, but was not very happy in his attempt. Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Stanton and Rev. Mr. Fallows each answered him with decided success.

This evening there will be another meeting and more addresses. It may be possible that the convention will continue through to-morrow morning, afternoon and evening to give time for more discussion. The helpers of the movement in Milwaukee feel much encouraged, and hope ere long to bring about the much longed for result.

Madame Anneke addressed the convention yesterday afternoon in German. She spoke in an able style, her burning eloquence and majestic manner stirring all those even who could not distinctly understand the meaning of each word.

An abandoned woman named Patterson was found frozen to death, yesterday, a few miles out of the city. She had apparently started for Oak Creek.

THE PLAINS.

Recent Fights Between the Troops and Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—A letter from General Sheridan received at General Sherman's headquarters to-day, dated in the field, January 31, states that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes report that another engagement between the forces under command of Colonel Hays, of the Third regular cavalry, and Indians, took place between the 15th and 20th of January at a point ten days' travel west of the Wachita Mountains, in which the troops were successful, nearly destroying an Indian village and killing eight of the savages.

General Custar, in a communication to General Sheridan, from his camp on the north fork of the Red River, corroborates the report as having come through Indian sources.

It was Col Evans' command which gave the Indians such a drubbing on Christmas day.

The news of the fight is an Indian report. No doubt is entertained by Gen. Sheridan of such an engagement.

There are straggling, isolated bands, made up of the malcontents of the several fighting tribes, and it is probable that it was with these fellows that Col. Evans came in contact.

Counterfeit Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Quite a number of counterfeit $50 greenbacks have been circulated to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Proceedings at Springfield Yesterday.

Final Passage of the Internal Improvement Bill.

West Side Park Bill Passed in the Senate.

The Fuller Railroad Bill Debated and Postponed till To-Morrow.

Debate in the House on the New State House Bill.

The House Votes in Favor of a Recess from March 5th to April 7th.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.

FULLER'S RAILROAD BILL.

Fuller's Railroad Tariff bill was reported back this morning with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill was made the special order for Saturday at 10 o'clock. An hour or more was exhausted in discussing the question whether it required a majority or a two-thirds vote to make the bill a special order. The Speaker decided that it required a two-thirds vote. From this decision Mr. Fuller appealed, and the question being, Shall the decision of the Chair stand? the vote stood 12 to 12. The Speaker then voted aye, and his decision was sustained. All discussion being entirely out of order, the Speaker desired the Senators to act under a parliamentary rule which I think has never been recognized in this body before, to keep their seats and not address the Speaker in any remarks they might make. So we had the unprecedented spectacle of eight or ten Senators gravely maintaining their seats while addressing the Senate. This short experience rather begot an admiration for this manner of conducting the business, and I should not be surprised to see it resorted to often. The following is the principal amendment to the bill: "Add to the fourth section that this act shall not be construed to prevent said corporations from issuing passes, commutation and excursion tickets on their roads at less than the established rates for transporting passengers over such roads, nor from transporting at reduced rates freights and merchandise for educational, religious or benevolent purposes, nor from transporting at reduced rates freight and merchandise to and from agricultural and other fairs."

THE DU PAGE WAR.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported back the bill to-day for the relief of Du Page, that is, to fix the county seat. The report embraced an amendment making Wheaton the county seat temporarily. Mr. Patton moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Counties. This movement opened the whole DuPage war, and the fight raged for an hour or more, with sharp blows on both sides. Finally, the motion to send it to the Committee on Counties was lost, as was also a motion to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. The committee's amendment was agreed to. The friends of the bill hoped to bring it to a final vote this afternoon, but it could not be reached, and will have to wait a day or to.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL PASSED.

The friends of the River Improvement bill obtained even a greater victory than they had dared anticipate. The bill was called up at 11 o'clock and the discussion opened. Mr. Dinsmoor, of Whiteside, made the first assault upon it, and was followed by Mr. Merritt, of Marion, on the same side. Mr. Kerr, of Madison, spoke in favor of the bill. He was followed by Speaker Corwin, who made a powerful and logical argument in its favor. The speech of Mr. Corwin, as all his speeches do, made a strong impression upon the members. The House then adjourned until half-past two p. m. When it reassembled, Mr. Bailey, of Stephenson, took the floor and spoke very ably in favor of the bill. The previous question was then demanded, and the bill passed—ayes, 61; noes, 9. The Republicans who voted against the bill were Dinsmoor, of Whiteside; Green, of Jo Daviess, and Nase, of Carroll. The bill now only needs the signature of the Governor, which it will have, to become a law. The success of this great measure is thus secured. The Committee on Internal Improvements of both houses, who have had this matter in charge, have worked earnestly, intelligently and faithfully in behalf of this great improvement, and deserve well of their constituents. The names of the gentlemen who are probable to fill the commission have been discussed this afternoon to a considerable extent. It is understood that politically the commission will be mixed. On the Republican side, the names of General J. D. Webster, Colonel R. B. Mason and J. G. Gindele, of Chicago, are prominently mentioned. For the Democratic Commissioner, the Democratic voice, and, I might add, the Republican, too, is pretty certainly settling upon R. E. Goodell, Esq., of this city. Mr. Goodell has been a consistent and unflinching supporter of the canal and river improvements from their inauguration to this hour, and his familiarity with the workings of our canal system is well known to the people of this State.

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

The city charter amendments which passed the House on Wednesday fix the salary of the Sanitary Superintendent at $3,000; the three Police Commissioners $3,500 each (they to devote their entire time to the duties of their offices); Captains of Police, $2,000; Sergeants of Police, $1,500; Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, $3,500; First Assistant ditto, $1,800; Second Assistant, $1,700; Third Assistant, $1,600. These are the only salaries changed by the bill.

NEW STATE HOUSE.

The new State House question came up in the House this afternoon at 4 o'clock as a special order on the bill presented to the House a few days ago by Mr. Cook, of Sangamon, to appropriate money for the erection of a new State House, and for other purposes. This bill names Jacob Bunn, James H Beveridge and James C. Robinson as Commissioners, and legislates the other four out of office, and gives power to the Governor to appoint a Superintending Architect and Superintending Builder, who shall also be Commissioners. General Cook made a long historical speech, which was very good, but had no reference to the new State House. At the conclusion of General Cook's speech Mr. Childs offered an amendment to the fifth section. In order that the amendment may be understood I send the section and add the amendment:

"That the sum of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, for the years 1869 and 1870 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of the new State House. The moneys herein appropriated shall be paid out in the manner provided for in Sec. 6, of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of a new House,' approved February 25, 1867."

The amendment is as follows:

"Provided, That before any of the money hereby appropriated is expended upon the work, the said Commissioners shall proceed to secure the title in fee to the State of the property immediately adjoining, on the south side of Charles street, and, in case the price for the same cannot be agreed upon the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to proceed to condemn the same for public purposes under and in accordance with the provisions of the general law now in force or which may hereafter be in force, providing for the condemnation of land for purposes of internal improvement."

Mr. Dinsmoor offered two additional sections giving power to the Commissioners to enter upon and condemn stone quarries, and to employ the convicts in the Penitentiary in getting out the stone, &c. Judge Woodson followed in a brief speech without any particular point. It was like General Cook's, mostly history. Mr. Bailey then rose to speak, and before proceeding further, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bailey then offered as a substitute for the first section of the bill, the first section of the Senate bill introduced yesterday by the Committee on Public Buildings, as follows:

"That the fourth section of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the erection of a new State House,' be and the same is hereby repealed, and to secure the completion of the new State House the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to, and shall, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoint three discreet and skilful persons to act as commissioners to superintend the erection and completion of the new State House, who, before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, shall enter into a bond to the Governor of the State, with approved security, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars each, within thirty days after their appointment and confirmation, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, and shall severally take an oath that they will well and truly discharge all of their duties as such Commissioners, in superintending the erection and completion of said State House. The Governor of the State is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies by appointing Commissioners who shall continue to act until next session of the General Assembly, who shall ratify or reject said appointment. The Governor is also authorized to remove any Commissioner for cause, and fill the vacancy occasioned thereby."

Mr. Bailey spoke very ably in favor of the amendment for half an hour, when the committee rose, and the subject was made the special order for to-morrow at 3½ o'clock.

RECESS.

Just before the House adjourned this evening, Mr. Dinsmoor offered a joint resolution that the General Assembly take a recess from March 5th to April 7th. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The reason for this movement is a confirmation of the report current yesterday, that Governor Palmer had declared his intention not to sign any bills after the General Assembly had adjourned sine die. This resolution will doubtless pass the Senate. At the time named, the two bodies will again meet, receive the Governor's message announcing his approval or disapproval of the bills before him, and, if there be any vetoes, take a vote on them. The April session will probably last two or three days.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

Mr. Fays' bill passed the Senate to-day, and will undoubtedly receive the approval of the Governor. It is a fair and honest measure, and has passed the Legislature upon its merits, without any resort to the disgraceful expedients by which the passage of some bills are said to have been obtained. In fact, the black mail gang has been met with invincible firmness and successfully resisted, and if a new feature will now open before the West Division, and the predictions of its most sanguine friends will probably be realized. I will send you a perfect copy of the act for publication as soon as it can be obtained.

CITY DEPOSITS.

Nothing new has transpired in reference to the city deposit question. I hear that Messrs. Reynolds and Knickerbocker, of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, will resist the attempt of the Cook County delegation to have the proposition stricken out which gives the interest on the city deposits to the city, and they hope their efforts will be successful.

LAKE PARK.

The Lake Front bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, yesterday, but I am informed that the committee are not yet in possession of the bill, and of course are not able to report it back, even if they were disposed to do so.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The penitentiary bill has not passed to-day. Col. Hammond, of the firm of Dyer, Hammond, Buckmaster & Co., left for Chicago to-day. Dr. Dyer, head of the house, still remains. Casey is also here. They are losing precious time.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

No question has excited more interest in the House than what is known as the East St. Louis Metropolitan Police bill. Briefly the following is a history of the bill: East St. Louis, as your readers know, is located in St. Clair County, Ill., on the opposite side of the Mississippi River from St. Louis. It is known as a hard town, a large part of its population being the washings and scourings of the latter city. Of course the town is strongly Democratic, and is ruled by a mob. Two years ago the respectable people of both parties came here and asked for a Metropolitan Police bill. Such a bill passed both houses unanimously. The Democratic city authorities resisted the law, and defeated its operations. Early in the session the Mayor and his myrmidons came here and asked for a repeal of the law. The bill was sent to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and they reported back a substitute maintaining the law. Afterwards a Republican caucus endorsed the action of the committee and resolved to put the substitute through. Yesterday the bill came up, and several Republican members, including Taylor, Stanley and others, sided with the Democrats in their efforts to defeat this bill. Without taking the question on its passage, the bill was made a special order for this afternoon. In the meantime there had been several conversions to the Democratic side—including Dinsmoor, Childs, &c., and on counting noses it was found that it could not pass, and so to save it, it was sent to the committee again. This is a history of the East St. Louis Metropolitan Police. Probably it will leak out what influences have produced this result.

STEALING TAXES.

The bill giving Alexander the State taxes collected in that county for two years to aid in taking care of its paupers, passed the Senate this afternoon. It abstracts about sixty thousand dollars from the Treasury of the State, at least so I am informed.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR BILL.

The bill providing that the State Agricultural Fair should be held alternately in the three Grand Judicial Divisions of the State, was defeated in the House to-day. It did not receive the sanction of the State Agricultural Board.

LOCATING THE STATE FAIR.

As I intimated in my despatch last night would be the case, the State Agricultural Executive Board to-day located the State Agricultural Fair for the next two years at Decatur. This is the only town that sent a bid for the honor.

CITY DEPOSITS.

It is told to me that the Cook County Delegation have instructed the Committee on Municipal Affairs to report back the bill with the enacting clause stricken out requiring the City Treasurer to deposit the city funds in city banks at an agreed rate of interest, which interest is to be credited to the city. It is further said that the vote on this question was unanimous, with the exception of Messrs Reynolds and Knickerbocker. These two gentlemen, being members of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, I am glad to hear that they propose to resist the instructions of the remainder of the delegation, and report the bill back for passage. If they will do this they will earn the thanks of the people of Chicago. What influence induces five members of our delegation to vote to give forty or fifty thousand dollars a year of the city's funds to the City Treasurer, it is very difficult for me to determine; but, perhaps, you, up in Chicago, understand the matter better.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.

SENATE.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

A very large number of bills were reported back from the various committees, among them one for the relief of DuPage County, giving to locate the county seat. The committee recommended an amendment to make Wheaton the county seat temporarily.

Mr. PATTON moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Counties, which was lost, after a long debate, in which the whole dispute relative to the county seat of that county was brought up.

Mr. PATTON also moved to substitute Naperville for Wheaton, which the Senate refused. A motion to recommit to the Judiciary was also lost.

The amendment from the committee was adopted and the bill ordered engrossed.

FULLER'S RAILROAD BILL.

The bill to make uniform charges by railroads was also reported from the Judiciary with some amendments, which were concurred in. A motion to make it the special order for Saturday morning gave rise to a long debate, and after another hour wasted in discussing whether a two-thirds or a majority vote was required to make a special order. The SPEAKER decided that two-thirds was necessary.

Mr. FULLER appealed from this decision, and pending the vote on the appeal a call of the Senate was ordered and Mr. Pruitt found absent. The vote was then taken and stood 12 to 12, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill was then laid aside informally.

OTHER BILLS REPORTED.

Reports from committees were continued, occupying the whole day. The House bill to amend the charter of Lockport was, on motion of Mr. Strupp, taken up and passed.

The bill to provide for paying the indebtedness of railroads by counties and towns, was made the special order for next Monday morning, and ordered printed.

The bill to make uniform rates on railroads was then made the special order for Saturday morning.

The Committee on State Institutions reported back the House bill providing for the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, which appropriates $90,000 for that institution, and recommended its passage. Some opposition was made to so large an appropriation, and after considerable debate the bill was amended by striking out the clause authorizing the sale of real estate belonging to the Home, and then passed.

Mr. WARD reported back the House bill to amend the charter of Chicago and to create a Board of Park Commissioners, which was passed.

A bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an ... on recommendation of the Committee on State Institutions, laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE BILLS ACTED ON.

Senate bills on the third reading were taken up, and the following bills passed: To incorporate Jersey County Agricultural and Mechanical Association; to amend Chapter 22, Revised Statutes, relative to charitable uses; for the protection of consignors of fruit, grain, &c., from commission merchants; to incorporate the Bloomington Fair Grounds and Driving Park; to authorize Stephenson and Jefferson Counties to build a Court House; to incorporate the Pana & Louisiana, and St. Louis & Southeastern Road; to incorporate the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago; to amend Chapter 30, Revised Statutes, relative to arson, being the Chicago bill; to incorporate the Metropolis & Northwestern Railroad; to incorporate the Evansville & Southern Illinois Railroad; to incorporate the Winslow Academy; to incorporate the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel & New Albany Railroad; and Champaign & Edgar County Railroad; to amend the Railroad Law relative to bell ringing and crossings; to amend the act to authorize the vacation and resubdivision of Catalport, Chicago; to incorporate the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad Company; to equalize money spent for parks in North, South and West Chicago; to incorporate the Peoria & Decatur Railroad Company; to incorporate the Svea Society, of Chicago.

BILLS ACTED ON SEPARATELY.

The following bills were acted on separately:

The bill to appoint a State Agent to collect war claims against the United States, was opposed by Mr. TALBOTT, since only a few thousand of claims remain unpaid, and since it was an attempt to make an office for a man.

Mr. SMITH spoke in its favor, and a motion that it be indefinitely postponed was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 37.

A motion to reconsider was entered.

The bill to incorporate the city of Vandalia was taken up and was partially read, and then passed—yeas, 49; nays, 9.

THE CANAL AND RIVER BILL.

The bill to amend the act for canal and river improvements by lessening the number of Commissioners, &c., was taken up.

Mr. DINSMOOR thought the appropriation was a large one, and it was not certain that the State had the money. There were too many demands upon the treasury for objects more worthy, for whom a new hospital should be constructed. There were bills for normal and reform schools, both objects desiring attention. Not an appropriation had yet been made for a charitable institution. A private corporation could put in the needed dam and lock on the Illinois River. He believed the general government would do the work as a military necessity, and that all the State had to do was to wait. He also wanted a ventilation of the affairs of the canal. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PHELPS explained the bill, and spoke in its favor. The matter had been debated at length, and every member ought to be ready to vote. It was a bill to limit the old appropriation.

Mr. MERRITT wished to enter his protest against the bill. He charged that the act of 1867 was a most gigantic fraud on the people, and that the present bill was a mere subterfuge to keep that fraud alive. He went on to denounce the bill in unmeasured terms and he hoped all who voted for it would be heard by their constituents.

Mr. BOND advocated the bill. This improvement would be one of the best investments the State ever made, and would, in time, relieve the people from State taxation.

Mr. KERR regarded the present bill as an escape from a greater evil. No law had been more universally condemned than that of 1867. He would not have voted for it when it provided for the expenditure of $7,000,000, and also forced the State to assume $1,600,000, which had been a lien on the canal. But since the present bill prohibited the new Commissioners from doing anything except building a dam, and that the expenditures were limited, he should not oppose the bill, but was in favor of the motion to be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr CORWIN said this was the only measure which had been proposed to advance the interests of the State. Their time had been nearly all taken up with private bills. State property had been voted to corporations, but nothing had been appropriated for any State improvement. This bill was now said not to be an important one, and that it would be disposed of on the last day. It was important, for the Governor had to send in Commissioners. If the bill was to be vetoed then he thought a great wrong would be done the State. The remarks of Mr. Merritt had been extraordinary in every way, and his statements as to the tax imposed incorrect, since the levying of the tax had been postponed until the General Government had made an appropriation. An attempt to get an appropriation from Congress had failed, and now they proposed to reduce the appropriation of 1867 to $400,000, and practically repeal the act of 1867. This lock and dam was provided for by the preceding act. The best interests of the people demanded its completion. When there was high water in the Illinois River the canal tolls rose $100,000. It was apparent that it was desirable that this quantity of water should be secured. The increased tolls would pay for the work in three years. This was also the way to insure cheap transportation, and to establish a line competing with all the railroads. He understood why the Illinois Central and other roads were directly opposed to this improvement, but could not understand why the representatives of agricultural districts should be against it. Where there was any chance for stealing he could not see.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DEBATE ON THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Internal Improvement bill.

Mr. BAILEY could not allow so important a bill to pass without an expression of his views. He was in favor of internal improvements, but had opposed the bill passed in 1867 as it was originally introduced, and through his efforts it had been limited and restricted. It was not the fault that the bill had been ... to ... not made ... an appropriation by the General Government for all the various canals proposed. But in regard to ... was made contingent on an appropriation for any one of them, even the least, and the Commissioners had full authority to begin operations. That was a very dangerous one. If Congress appropriated for Rock River the State would have to improve the Illinois and the others. The bill now under consideration limits the one of 1867 in a thousand things. Were he ever so antagonistic to internal improvements, he would support it.

Mr. MERRITT behaved in his usual manner for some time.

Mr. DINSMOOR withdrew his motion, and Mr. PORTER moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the vote was taken, resulting—yeas, 61; nays, 9—as follows:

YEAS.

Bailey,	Frew,	Perry,
Benson,	Gale,	Phelps,
Bond,	Gaylord,	Porter,
Bothwell,	Gundlach,	Ravlin,
Bradshaw,	Hailey,	Reed,
Brockhart,	Haines,	Reynolds,
Burgess,	Hopkins,	Ross, of Fulton,
Barnett,	Horrabin,	Rubonstall,
Casey,	Jasper,	Scroggs,
Childs,	Kerr,	Stickles,
Chase,	Kenyon,	Smith,
Collins,	Knickerbocker,	Stanley,
Cook, of Lake,	Lansing,	Strong,
Cook, of Sangamon,	Lawson,	Sumner,
	McCutcheon,	Talbott,
Cooper,	Miller (St. Clair),	Taylor,
Coy,	Miller (Cook),	Thompson,
Dale,	Morgan,	Whiting,
Elliott,	Moore,	Wiley,
Ewing,	Munson,	Young,
Findley,	Parker,	Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Dinsmoor,	Merritt,	Palmer,
Dresser,	Mittower,	Payne,
Green,	Nase,	Woodson.

THE STATE HOUSE BILL.

Mr. COOK, of Sangamon, moved that the State House bill be taken up, which was agreed to, and he moved that it be read the third time.

Mr. CHILDS said he understood amendments were to be offered, and hoped the last motion would not be pressed.

Mr. MERRITT hoped the bill would be passed, and he thought every man on his side would vote for it. They all endorsed it, as did every man in the State. They needed a new house for the credit of the State and the good of their own health. There was a foundation, and it should be used. His people would endorse his action.

Mr. CHILDS offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that before any of the money hereby appropriated is used upon the work, the Commissioners shall proceed to secure the title in fee to the State to the property immediately adjoining the south side of Charles street, and in case the price for the same cannot be agreed upon, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to proceed to condemn the same for public purposes under the law relating to right of way.

Mr. COOK, of Sangamon, obtained the floor and spoke at great length, beginning with the first Territorial Legislature of Illinois, and describing the removals to Kaskaskia and Springfield. The question now was, should the State House be completed? There might be small defects and small troubles, but the Committee on Public Buildings had carefully investigated the bill. Of what had occurred in the Senate Committee he would not speak, and he trusted nothing would be mentioned beyond the subject matter of the bill. The State House Commissioners went to work as soon as they could, hampered with many difficulties, and yet they had done well. What was built had withstood the severest scrutiny, and all the Assembly had to decide was whether this work should be carried on or not. The present State House was greatly lacking in room. It was their duty to proceed with the work. It was claimed that the Commissioners had done all they could and should be allowed to go on with their work.

Mr. BURKE said when he came here he did not think he could have gone for the bill, but now, when he saw their wretched accommodations, he was in favor of it, only he wanted no more ground purchased, and so moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. MERRITT said that all the aspersions cast on the foundations had been disproved. He was opposed to steals, but was in favor of all that benefited the State of Illinois. After he had reviewed the early State Houses at Vandalia, etc., he asserted that the State had money enough to build this one.

Mr. CHILDS said his amendment was offered in good faith, and he was sure that it would commend itself to all the members; yet he had no objection to introducing it in a supplemental bill. The foundation for the south portico would stretch half way across Charles street. That foundation had not yet been constructed. It was better to condemn before the land was more valuable. The tiny of the ground was such as to compel the foundations to be so put as to injure the State House. He withdrew the amendment.

Mr. DINSMOOR offered additional sections providing that for a more speedy and successful completion of the State House the Commissioners are required to provide stone for the erection of such thereof as is to be built and contracted for, that material, near the Penitentiary, at Joliet, for that purpose. Said Commissioners are hereby authorized to take possession of any quarries adjoining within by condemnation, provided said Commissioners cannot obtain possession of such quarries by purchase or lease. It is also provided that prisoners shall be furnished from the Penitentiary to work such quarries, and that prison ... shall be employed on all possible work, the Penitentiary Commissioners to receive pay therefor.

Mr. DINSMOOR urged the passage of his amendment, but Mr. WOODSON was in favor of the passage of the bill as it was. The Commissioners should not be hampered in any way, and should not be directed as to the kind of stone to be used. The State was pledged to the completion of this house. He hoped the bill would not be loaded down with amendments which would weaken it. They could not all agree on any one, and if carried all amendments would be put in a supplemental bill. He called on Mr. Dinsmoor to withdraw his proposition.

Mr. BURNETT coincided with the last speaker.

Mr. BAILEY moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY moved to strike out the first section of the bill and insert a section repealing the fourth section of the act of 1867, and empowering the Governor to appoint three discreet and skilful persons to act as Commissioners to superintend the building, to file penal bonds in the sum of $25,000, to be removable by the Governor if incompetent, and the vacancies to be filled by the Governor.

Mr. BAILEY wanted to know why four Commissioners were to be legislated out of office. He said the ... and knew how it was passed. It was all covered with infamy and disgrace. He had no ill will to the three commissioners whom it was proposed to have in office, but the history of the last two years showed that mistakes had been made when the seven Commissioners were put in. He doubted their competency to superintend such a work. The bill was for a State House to cost not exceeding three millions. The Government Commissioners went on and adopted certain plans for a building which it was said would not cost over that sum. But nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been expended, and the structure scarcely appeared. They were trying still to delude the people with the idea that it would cost but three millions. Now it appeared that it would cost more than twice that, and the Commissioners proposed to do for four millions. In two years more they might have ... and had no idea what the State House would cost. The Commissioners on the Penitentiary were informed by them that the specifications and detailed drawings of the foundation had never been prepared. The architect had furnished one of two drawings of the building, and that was all. He was satisfied that the location of the Capitol must be here, and for a properly guarded bill for a new State House he could vote. They should withhold an appropriation until they had a ... He wanted to sweep out all the Commissioners and let the Governor appoint others with limited terms of office. He was in favor of Mr. Dinsmoor's amendment. There was something suspicious in the way in which the Joliet stone had been rejected. He was sorry to see indications in the Assembly of a coalition between certain interests. He trusted that the means used to force the original measure through would not be resorted to.

Mr. PARKER called for the reading of the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds on this subject, and it was read. This report supports the Commissioners, Architect, &c.

Mr. SMITH moved that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again. Agreed to.

A MONTH'S RECESS.

Mr. DINSMOOR offered a joint resolution that both Houses adjourn from Friday, March 5, to April 7. Adopted.

FALSE SWEARING.

A bill was offered for an act to punish false swearing other than as perjury.

ADJOURNMENT.

To State House bill was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

SENATE.

Mr. Gifford and Mr. Lazalle, from the Special Committee on Fees and Salaries, submitted reports severally to bills, and Mr. Morgan reported in favor of another bill.

Five new bills were introduced, making 291 in all.

The bill excluding colored persons from paying tax for school building purposes and from the township libraries, was laid on the table.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Omnibus University bill. The bill was amended by striking out the first section that appropriated $17,000 annually to the university, and substituting therefor a section that gives the Trustees power to sell the University property in this city, and appropriating the proceeds to the endowment of the University.

All the sections relating to the University square and a medical school were stricken out. An amendment appropriating $50,000 for the Normal Institute was agreed to—ayes, 33; nays, 16.

Nine ineffectual ballots were had for the location of the Agricultural College. The highest votes were: Marion, 11; Hancock, 13; Bloomington, 18; Battle Grounds, 17. On the last ballot Bloomington had 16; Battle Grounds, 15; Marion County, 7.

The Committee of the Whole were then discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The bill to make taxation for school purposes uniform, regardless of race or color of persons to be taxed, and extend benefits of common schools to colored children was read a second time. An amendment was offered leaving the introduction of colored children into schools to a vote of the majority.

Mr. Turner protested against the bill.

Mr. Church favored the amendment.

Mr Scott proposed an amendment providing for separate schools.

Mr. Hughes was opposed to having the two races together in one school. He said the people would vindicate the wisdom of the State Constitution, which says: "We want nothing to do with negro population in our midst."

Mr. Stein was opposed to any distinction in the laws of the State between the races.

The motion to recommit the bill was rejected by the vote, 20 to 20, the Lieutenant Governor voting nay.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The bill in relation to uniformity for transportation of freights and passengers on railroads was taken up. The bill provides that local freights shall not pay more than seventy-five per cent proportionally higher rates than through freights, and passenger fare shall not exceed three and one-half cents per mile.

Mr. Cofroth said he should vote for the bill as a representative, and let it go to the Courts, but his impression was adverse to the power of the Legislature to pass such bills.

The opinions of B. K. Elliott and James Morrison, in favor of the constitutionality of the bill, was passed.

The bill was amended so as to permit persons to rise on any train, either passenger or freight risk, upon paying the conductor, and the conductor's refusal involves a penalty.

The bill was engrossed—yeas, 56; nays 30.

Another railroad bill was read declaring that railroads shall come under the common restraints as to common carriers. It passed—yeas, 69.

The bill to enable cities to aid in the construction of railroad and water power passed.

The bill to make elections biennial was taken up.

Mr. Cofroth expressed his uncompromising objection to the bill.

Mr. ZOLLERS said the bill was unconstitutional against that provision that auditors and clerks shall hold their offices for four years. It we have power to say they shall hold over one we have power to say they shall hold over indefinitely. He proposed to amend by providing in case of vacancy by expiration of term of office such office shall be declared vacated to be filled by appointment in the form provided by law.

A motion to recommit, with instructions to report forthwith, was carried.

On the return of the committee, the opponents of the bill attempted to defeat it by parliamentary chicanery.

Mr. Vater, in the chair, declared that the chair could not entertain an appeal made for the purpose of delay, and directed the Clerk to call the roll for a vote.

Mr. Cofroth said the right of appeal was accorded to every member by the rules of the House, and it was not competent for the Speaker to decide whether it was for dilatory purposes.

Mr. Zollers' amendment was reported by the committee, concurred in and the bill passed—yeas, 59; nays, 30.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25.

SENATE.

Both houses of the Legislature had an active session last night and to-day, and transacted a large amount of business, including some of much importance.

In the Senate last evening the bill appropriating $2,000 to the Institute for the Blind was passed.

A large number of bills was ordered to a third reading.

The bill amending Chapter 121, General Laws of 1868, relative to compensation of County Judges so as to fix fees for settlement of estates in proportion to their value caused much discussion and was indefinitely postponed—22 to 9.

The bill for the extension of suffrage to females was made the special order for Friday evening.

To-day a resolution was adopted from the Joint Committee to inquire what action was made necessary by the destruction of the engine house and machinery at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home last night.

The Assembly resolution of thanks, and for a testimonial of honor to Wisconsin soldiers was taken up, when General Bragg moved to insert in the preamble the first verse of Yankee Doodle, which was lost by a close vote, and the resolution referred.

Senate bills passed to amend Sections 55 and 90 of the school code: concerning proceedings by attachment; relating to manner of commencing suits, to amend and explanatory of section 3 of Chapter 124 R. S.; to protect lands and timber thereon granted to the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Company; to amend Section 17, Chapter 15, R. S. of towns and town officers; amending Chapter 95, General Laws of 1868, which require railroad companies receiving grants of land from the General Government to locate their roads and select their lands within a limited time; to provide for apportionment of school moneys; to amend Sections 1 and 12, Chapter 68, Revised Statutes, of insurance of property in incorporated villages; to repeal Chapter 101, General Laws of 1868; amending Section 12, Chapter 132, Revised Statutes; of issues made of trial and judgment in civil cases; appropriating $1,000 to the Wisconsin Seamen's Friend Society, and $500 each to the following Milwaukee benevolent institutions: St. Clair Academy, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, Home of the Friendless, Milwaukee Hospital, St. Amelia's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, and St. Mary's Hospital; appropriating $500 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; authorizing the Portage & Lake Superior Railroad Company to consolidate with the Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company, under the name of the Portage, Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company.

Assembly bills were concurred in amending Section 5, Chapter 167, Laws of 1864, relative to lumber inspection districts.

ASSEMBLY.

Last night bills passed prohibiting the introduction of Texas or Cherokee cattle into the State; to repeal the charter of the Wisconsin Central and incorporate the Wisconsin Northern Railroad.

The joint resolution proposing to amend the constitution, so as to authorize the State to contract debt in aid of railroads by using bonds of $500 per mile for each one mile of railroad hereafter constructed, the State to be secured by payment of 5 per cent of the gross earnings of the companies in addition to the present 3 per cent State tax, and by a first lien on the roads, was refused a passage by a vote of 36 to 54. This morning, however, a motion to reconsider was made, its tabling refused by a vote of 41 to 49, and further action postponed to Monday evening, leaving the question still open.

The Assembly refused to meet at 9 o'clock, also to rescind the limit of debate to three minutes.

It adopted a resolution of thanks to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and to Superintendent Merrill, for courtesy on the recent legislative excursion, and ordered 1,500 copies of Mr. Orton's address before the State Historical Society.

After considerable discussion and an effort to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill to release the payment of $10,000 or $40,000 bid for the location of the Normal School, was defeated by its reference to the Education Committee.

Without any discussion, bills were indefinitely postponed to regulate and make uniform prices charged by the railroad companies for transporting goods, wares and merchandise, by a vote of 61 to 20, and on limiting passenger fares to three cents a mile, by 61 to 21.

A joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, so as to allow the abolition of grand juries, was adopted by the unexpectedly large vote of 61 to 21.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—In the Nevada Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment permitting female suffrage, was defeated in Assembly by 17 to 21.

An amendment striking out the word "White," was adopted—24 to 14.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Annuls all its Express Contracts.

Other Roads Expected to Follow its Example.

A Heavy Business Transacted in Government Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

DESIGN OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Evening Post says the design and hope of Cubans is to win independence and then to make a formal offer to the United States with such conditions as would make Cuba a State equal with any other in the Union. Refugees in this city report that at least 50,000 Cubans are among the insurgents, notwithstanding the many who have left the island to avoid conscription. A large number arrived by steamer last night.

WALL STREET.

The feature of Wall street to-day was government bonds, which were largely dealt in. Foreign purchasers invested heavily. The gold market continues to grow weak.

EXPRESS CONTRACTS ANNULLED.

The Erie Railway gives notice that it will do its own express business after March 1, and other roads are expected to follow its example. Considerable alarm exists among express men in consequence.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

The Senate Railroad Committee, at Albany, has obtained twenty days' extension of time before reporting. Fisk and Gould, of the Erie Railroad, voluntarily went before the committee yesterday.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

No dismissals have occurred in the Custom House for several days. The Custom House business is unusually large, the daily receipts ranging from $300,000 to $500,000.

DIED.

D. C. Valentine, for many years Clerk of the Common Council, died yesterday afternoon.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOBACCO SEIZURE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The tobacco factory of John McGuire, in Franklin street, was seized last night, and about $6,000 worth of stock delivered into the custody of Collector Bailey.

HYDROPHOBIA.

John Eckerson died on Tuesday, in Rockland County, of hydrophobia, having been bitten a month ago.

STARVED TO DEATH.

A woman was found dead in her room, in Jersey City, yesterday, having been locked in and starved to death by her husband.

CUBA.

Revolutionary Items—More Troops from Spain—Contradictory Accounts from the Interior—Refugees Fleeing to Jamaica—A Spanish War Vessel Watching the Movements of the Peruvian Monitors.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—A transport has arrived from Spain with 600 chasseurs.

The Voice of Cuba (newspaper) calls attention to the law which makes foreigners who have resided five years in Cuba subjects of Spain, and says they must submit to the conditions or leave the island.

An expedition left La Guanaja for Puerto Principe. A determined fight is anticipated on the road.

Twelve persons who landed on the Cuba coast from Rio Rio have been taken prisoners. One was a Mexican.

Advices from Santiago are to the 19th instant. Cane-grinding has commenced on ten out of eighty plantations in that jurisdiction. On the idle plantations there were neither laborers nor cattle to work.

Advices from Manzanillo, 20th, report that the insurgents attacked a convoy at Yara. Accounts of the conflict are so contradictory that is impossible to obtain the result.

The resignation of the American Consul at Trinidad has been accepted.

News from Kingston, Jamaica, is to the 13th. Cubans were arriving in Jamaica in large numbers. The Colonial Government proposes to introduce coolies. Work on old plantations is reviving.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—General Puerallo, formerly of the Spanish army in Dominica, left yesterday for Cienfuegos, to take command of the regulars in that quarter.

The announcement that General Caballero de Roda is to succeed General Dulce as Captain General produces great excitement here.

The steamer Cricket, which is known to have left Charleston for Havana on the 8th inst., has not arrived at this port, and it is presumed she has landed a cargo of supplies for the insurgents somewhere on the Cuban coast.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—A Spanish man-of-war is outside the sand key, watching the movements of the Peruvian monitors.

HAVANA, Feb. 25. Evening.—The insurgents remain in the neighborhood of Cienfuegos. Their main body is around Villa Clara, while a large force occupies Manicaragua. The government is forwarding all available troops to Cienfuegos, and other menaced towns.

Journals here do not publish the report of General Caballero de Roda's appointment.

Sugar quiet and steady at 10½@10¾ reals for No. 12.

Six Persons Drowned.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. ...—... Mr. E. H. Tower, formerly of ... R. J. Williams, ... William Law, of Monongahela City, William Larwell, of Wooster, Ohio, Beckwith Sears, of Morgantown, and Stockton Bervey, of Monongahela City, left Morgantown, Pa., in a skiff for Geneva and have not since been heard of. They are supposed to have been drowned as the skiff has been found floating bottom upward and the hat of one of the parties found with it.

Horrible Death.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—A horrible crime has just come to light in this city. It appears that a negro girl named Louisa Fields, employed as a nurse in the family of J. C. Mosely, became enraged at a chastisement by Mrs. Mosely and threatened vengeance. She carried out her threat by causing the little two year old boy of Mr. Mosely to drink lye, which produced ulceration and closing of the throat, resulting in death. The girl has been arrested and committed.

Pugilistic.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Gallagher the pugilist replies to Tom Allen's challenge and says he is not in condition to fight, and that he is now under medical treatment, and as soon as well he will accept Mr. Allen's challenge. According to the code he is not bound to accept an immediate challenge from a party whom he has just defeated. Gollagher says he will fight any man in America except McCoole, and he accepts him because prize fighting has lately been looked upon as half way matter of nationality, and he is from the same country as McCoole. He desires to share honor with him.

Governor Brownlow's Successor.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.—Mr. Senter, Speaker of the Senate, was inaugurated Governor to-day in place of Governor Brownlow, resigned, in presence of a convention of both branches of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators. His address foreshadowed no policy for the future. Senator Nelson was subsequently elected Speaker of the Senate.

Pacific Coast Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Lieutenant John G. Small and Captain J. G. Scott, both in the Union service during the late war, have committed suicide in this city within two days.

Capitalists here are talking of a new telegraph line overland.

Despatches from the White Pine District report extreme cold weather lately. The mines are very rich. Large emigration thither is certain in the spring.

The Cincinnati Collection District.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Over one million dollars in revenue tax on whiskey manufactured have been collected in the Second District of Ohio since July 30, 1868.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Very full; low middlings, 28c; sales 1,200 bales; receipts 2,930 bales. MONETARY—Gold, 131; Exchange Commercial, 142½@144; sterling, 145@145½; New York Sight, par and ¼ premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar advanced on higher grades; common, 11½@12c; fair, 13c; yellow clarified, 17½c. Molasses unchanged; fair, 70@75c; prime, 78@80c. FLOUR—Flour firmer; superfine $6.25; double extra $6.75@7.25. Corn lower; mixed 90c, white 95c. Oats 68c. Bran dull at $1.25. Provisions—Pork active and advancing; sales at $32.50; bacon active; shoulders 14@14¼c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard nominal; tierce 19@19½c; keg 21½c. Hay scarce but firm; prime Ohio $... WHISKEY—Drooping; Western rectified 97@98½.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

Swine—Receipts, 1,500; market unsettled but not quotably lower, at $10.50@10.87 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Cattle—In moderate demand and a trifle lower; 4@6c for common to prime; ... Hogs—Unchanged, at $9@10 gross.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25.—Crude petroleum market very strong in feeling; 16@c is freely offered for spot; sales 1,500 bbls, seller till July, 16@c; 500 bbls spot, 16@c; 2,000 bbls till July, 16@c. Sales at Oil City to-day at $4.75. Refined opened firm, but closed weak; sales 800 bbls, last half March, ...; 600 bbls, each March and April, 32c. Offers to sell are being made at 30@33c for March, and 36@c for April, without buyers.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.—Cotton market quiet; low middling, 27c; good ordinary, 25c; stock, 4,200 bales.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

A regular convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Business and Work on M. M. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. RINK

FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON.

MUSIC TO-NIGHT.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

LAST GRAND MASQUERADE OF THE SEASON.

The Skating Elephant, "ROMEO," will perform a number of Wonderful Tricks.

The Camel "JULIET" will also appear, together with a Cavalcade of Gothic Steeds.

WEST SIDE RINK.

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

ICE MAGNIFICENT.

Real Estate for Sale.

SOUTH SIDE PARK PROPERTY.

Several Blocks; also, a large amount of ACRE PROPERTY in the immediate vicinity of the proposed Park. For sale by

FAKE & SUTHERLAND,

Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE PARK PROPERTY.

Over Five Hundred Acres, lying between North-av. and Madison-st., in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new Park. For sale by

FAKE & SUTHERLAND,

Room 5, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

Ten Acres in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13.

BOYD & CLARKSON, 164 Randolph-st.

Sidewalk Lights.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO OWNERS AND OCCUPANTS OF

First-class Stores.

SIDEWALK LIGHTS.

Until June 1st, we will allow a much larger price for old open iron gratings than heretofore, to parties ordering our Sidewalk Lights put down in their place. We make this offer in order to give employment to our workmen until the new buildings of the coming season are sufficiently advanced to receive our work, after which time we can only make the usual allowance for the old-fashioned and inconvenient, dangerous and second-class open iron gratings.

BROWN BROTHERS,

Sole Manufacturers of Patent Improved "Lead-Band" Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor, Roof and Window Lights, and Vessels' Deck Lights; also, Pattern Letters for machinists and foundrymen, Cast-Iron Chimneys, and Dean's Improved Brick Machines. Send for price list.

NOS. 226 AND 228 MONROE-ST.,

Between Wells and Market, CHICAGO.

Arabian Salve.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

THE "ARABIAN SALVE" THE BEST.

Again, another testimonial of a well-known business man, who has been living for the last 16 years in Chicago. It is of Mr. FREDERICK WEIGLE, Manufacturer of Paper Boxes, No. 39 South LaSalle-st. He writes as follows:

"Mrs. C. Haas—I cannot help it to recommend your salve to every one. My children have been troubled with a skin disease. I used your "Arabian Salve," and I do honestly say ... is a very good remedy; the same did not only ... in a few days, but left no marks on the body, and made the skin clear and white.

"Yours, &c., FREDERICK WEIGLE."

N. B.—The "ARABIAN SALVE" can be had by all Druggists.

Cloverine.

CLOVERINE

A NEW AND AGREEABLE Substitute for Benzine.

Without its unpleasant odor. Instantly removes Grease Spots, Paint, Dirt, &c.,

From all articles of clothing, and cleanses the most delicate silks, ribbons, gloves, laces, &c.

Without Injury to the Color or Fabric.

Every family needs it. For sale by all druggists.

Architects.

PLACEY & STORRS,

ARCHITECTS,

No. 162 Lake-st., Chicago.

Plans and Specifications prepared for buildings of every description on short notice and moderate rates. Correspondence invited.

Fine Arts.

Stereoscopic Views.

500 doz. Views at $1.50 per dozen. Sent free by mail with full catalogue. T. W. MARTIN,

119 and 121 Madison-st., corner Clark.

Financial.

$25,000 CASH

TO BUY PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES.

SAM'L GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

For Sale.

VINEGAR FACTORY

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Tubs and Apparatus all complete and new. Inquire of GEO. KELLER & CO., 131 Randolph-st.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

We hereby notify all parties interested that a certain Scroll Sawing Machine, manufactured by Messrs. Burkhart, Van Slyck & Co., is a direct infringement of our Patents ... and all infringements will be prosecuted. WRIGHT & SMITH, Manufacturers of Wood Working Machinery, Newark, N. J.

Safes.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

Another Determined Effort to Drill one of Hall's Patent Dovetailed Safes Without Success.

Read the Following Testimonials:

OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MAUSTON, MAUSTON, Wis., Feb. 15, 1869.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—In September last I ordered one of your Fire and Burglar-proof Safes for the Bank of Mauston, and on its arrival here invited our machinists to test its drill-proof qualities, promising to reward them handsomely if they succeeded in putting a hole through it. Mr. G. W. Daniels finally agreed to make the attempt, and with what success his own words will explain. In witnessing the effort, and noting the ease with which he penetrated the outside iron plate, I began to fear that he had found some instrument that would also drill the steel; but when he failed, after repeated trials, to make any impression on the steel plates with drills or chisel, I felt that I had a SAFE in reality as well as in name, and one that could be opened by no burglar, however skilful, in the time ordinarily allowed for their operations. Yours respectfully,

J. B. ROSECRANTZ, Cashier.

MAUSTON, Wis., Feb. 15, 1869.

To Whom It May Concern:

At the request of Mr. J. B. Rosecrantz, Cashier of the Bank of Mauston, I made an attempt to drill the burglar box of the Mauston Bank Safe, one of "Hall's Patent." I felt confident I could make a drill that would penetrate the box, and succeeded in drilling the outside iron plate without difficulty, but failed to make any impression on the steel, and after repeated efforts I gave it up, fully convinced that no tool could be made of steel that would have any effect upon the plates used in these Patent Safes. The drills used by me were the very best that could be made, with PATENT TEMPERED points; and I am satisfied that any one who gets into the above mentioned box must do so by some other means than drilling. G. W. DANIELS, Machinist.

A large assortment of Fire-Proof and Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes always on hand and for sale at competing prices.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

93 Dearborn-St.

Machinery.

Pump and Hydraulic Machine WAREHOUSE.

The old and well-known MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT of

W. & B. DOUGLAS,

OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN., have located a WHOLESALE BRANCH WAREHOUSE at

197 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO,

For the sale of their GREAT VARIETY of

Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Pump Chain and Fixtures, Well Wheels, Cast Iron Curbs, Grindstone Trimmings, Door Rollers, Wrought Iron Butts and Hinges, &c.

Also, for sale at their Warehouse,

Nos. 85 & 87 JOHN-ST., NEW YORK.

Dealers are invited to favor us with their orders, at either of our Warehouses, as above, or at our

Factory, at Middletown, Conn.

WORKS FOUNDED IN 1832.

The HIGHEST MEDAL was awarded us by the UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION at PARIS, FRANCE, in 1867.

W. & B. DOUGLAS,

197 Lake-st., Chicago; 85 & 87 John-st., New York, and Middletown, Conn.

J. A. FAY & CO.,

SALESROOM,

No. 44 LaSalle-st., Chicago,

Manufacturers of every variety of

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,

Viz: WOODWORTH PLANERS AND MATCHERS, SASH, MOULDING, Mortising, Tenoning and Boring Machines, Scroll Saws, Wheel Machines, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings.

G. V. ORTON, Manager.

Paper Hangings.

J. J. McGRATH,

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

78 Randolph Street.

To Rent.

LUMBER YARD TO RENT.

One Thousand Feet of Dock, on River and Throop's Slip, South Branch, with Railroad Track and otherwise in fine order for use.

Horses, Wagons, Carts, and Stock of Lumber For Sale.

Inquire of

NEWELL, BEAUMONT & CO.,

349 SOUTH WATER-ST.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store, 74 and 76 Lake-st.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

Wool at Auction.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

WILL HOLD THE

Second Regular Public Sale of Wool

At their store, Nos. ... Park place and Nos. ... and ... Barclay-st., New York, on THURSDAY, the 11th of March, at ... o'clock. Consignments for the sale solicited. Cash advances made, if desired. Terms, ... per lb., and one-tenth of one per cent brokerage ... all expenses after receipt of Wool.

Wanted.

To Planing Mill Proprietors.

A young man of experience, and competent to superintend a Planing Mill, desires such a situation in some Western city or town. A correspondence solicited with those wishing the services of such a person. Please address PLANING MILL, P. O. Drawer 5848, Chicago.

Musical.

JUST RECEIVED.

A large assortment of Boston and New York Pianos. For sale on the most favorable terms.

W. H. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Seed Peas.

SEED PEAS.

The undersigned have for sale a quantity of Peas ... JAMES ... & CO. ...

White Lead and Zinc Co.

BARTLETT White Lead & Zinc COMPANY.

No More Adulterated Paints for the West.

This Company guarantee every Pound of Paint they Sell,

As being perfectly PURE, and so superior to the best English and American Leads, in every respect.

Consumers and Painters are invited to test the WHITE, BROWN and MIXED PAINTS now offered for sale, against any other article in use, with perfect confidence.

The Company understand fully the attempts that have been made, and are now making, to prevent the introduction of this pure American product. The general use, by those engaged in the Adulterated Paint trade, and by the men who for years past have flooded the West with spurious Paints, ... have forced the question as definitely settled from the enormous demand that has sprung up within the last ninety days from those who have tried it for a year past.

They therefore do not hesitate to call on consumers to subject these Paints to the most rigorous tests. They will save 25 per cent in Oil over any other pure article; 25 per cent in COVERING PROPERTIES; and have the advantage of a Paint that will last twice as long as any other pigment known to the world.

The Company refer to the statements made by Professor CHANDLER, School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y., and to

WOODWARD & PEARSE, New York.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., New York.

WORCESTER, LAIDLAW & STANDISH, Detroit.

J. H. CHADWICK & CO., Boston.

J. H. VANDERBILT, New York.

MANAGERS CENTRAL PARK, New York.

As well as to hundreds of others who are now using it, and whose names can be had at the Office of the Company, or of

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,

59 Michigan-av. Chicago.

F. OSGOOD, President,

49 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Cloths.

BIDDLE & HUNT,

WHOLESALE CLOTHS,

45 & 47 Lake-st.,

CHICAGO.

GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, MONTGOMERY HUNT, } General Partners.

GEO. W. BENNETT, ROBERT LAW, } Special Partners.

STOCK NOW OPEN

Bankers.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, to which we have unusual facilities.

Watches.

STEM-WINDING WALTHAM WATCHES.

These Watches are of the well-known ¾-plate size and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

It is well known, at least to the trade, that in this country Watches of this fine quality are not even attempted to be made except at WALTHAM.

For sale by all leading Jewellers in Chicago.

Chicago Iron Works.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS,

F. LETZ & SON, Proprietors,

Nos. 84 to 92 South Franklin-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON FRONTS FOR BUILDINGS,

Window Caps and Sills, Rolling Shutters, &c., Bank Vaults and Doors, Jail Doors and Cells, Iron Fencing, Staircases, Shutters and Bridge Bolts, and all kinds of Wrought and Cast Iron Building and Bridge Work.

GEO. F. LETZ.

Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

168 Washington-St.,

CHICAGO,

Give Particular Attention to both Buying and Selling

GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, LARD, BEEF, TALLOW.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

F. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD. THOMAS BURTON.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

We give special attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. Property bought, held or shipped on margins.

168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Copartnership Notices.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have formed a limited partnership, for the transaction of business ... the State of Illinois; that the said partnership is to be conducted under the firm name of S. W. ...; and is to commence on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1869 ...; that Stephen W. Rawson, of said City of Chicago, is the General Partner; that James Longley, of ... Massachusetts, is the Special Partner, and that the said ... contributed to the common stock of said partnership the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars. Dated January 28, A. D. 1869.

STEPHEN W. RAWSON.

JAMES LONGLEY (seal).

Proposals.

CINCINNATI & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railway Company until noon of TUESDAY, March 9, 1869, for the grading and masonry of ... the Company's railway lying between the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad, in the City of Cincinnati, and the bridge of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad over Mill Creek in ... Hamilton County.

This work is worthy the attention of contractors of capital and experience, as it embraces an amount of grading, requiring probably over ... cubic yards of embankment and ... cubic yards of masonry. The material for the embankments to be taken from borrow-pits, to be conveyed ... by contractors and delivered by the Company ...

Bids for the earthwork may be made separate from the masonry, the letting to be in one or more sections as the Company may elect. The work to be all done on or before Nov. 1, 1870.

Approximate estimates and cash payments will be made ...

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Plans, specifications and estimates ... after Friday, March 5, 1869, at my office, in the Passenger Depot, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN WADDLE, Chief Engineer.

Cincinnati, Feb. 19, 1869.

Business Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1865. INCORPORATED 1868.

WESTERN WHITE LEAD CO.

CORRODERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead, Zinc Paints,

Colors, Pure Linseed Oil Putty, &c.

Office, 25 LaSalle-st.; Factory, corner ... and Superior-sts., Chicago.

GEO. W. SMITH, Pres't. C. H. ..., Sec. & Treas.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of the Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company,

CHICAGO, Feb. 5th, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of said Company on ... the ... of ..., 1869, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m.

CHAS. HENROTIN, Secretary.

Machinery.

FOR SALE.

A 40-horse Power Engine & Boiler,

Been used two years. ...

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL $12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL 2.00

Parts of a year at same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission. Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday EXCEPTED, 25 cts. per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday INCLUDED, 30 cts. per week.
Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THE STATE HOUSE QUESTION.

The *State Journal* alleges that our opposition to the new State House scheme, on its present basis, proceeds from hostility to the city of Springfield. This is explicitly untrue. We stated, in the article to which the *Journal* refers, that we were not seeking to deprive Springfield of her playthings, but to put a stop to unmitigated and unconcealed corruption. The report of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings furnishes ample and abundant confirmation of all that we have said. It appears from this report that $100,000 out of $450,000 has already been wasted by the Commissioners—wasted as completely as though the money had been thrown into the sea. We do not believe that it was thrown into the sea, however.

We have no desire to take the Capitol away from Springfield. We have no expectation of doing so. We do not believe anybody has any such expectation. We are even willing that a new State House should be built there, provided it be done honestly and economically. We think it would be far the better to postpone the work upon it until the Constitutional Convention meets, so that whatever money is to be expended upon it may be obtained at once, and the contracts let for the whole work under bonds for their fulfilment, just as private individuals do similar work. We believe that money can be saved in that way even if the $450,000 already expended be lost. We do not quite see the necessity of expending three millions of dollars on a State House in any case. We have had some experience in stone and mortar lately, having erected as good a building in proportion to its size as the new State House will be when finished. To expend three millions of dollars honestly and economically the new State House will need to be *fifteen times* the size of the TRIBUNE building. It must completely cover an area equal to the Court House square in this city. But we do not object so much to the cost of the building as to the waste and fraud attending it, if it be pursued on the existing plan and under the existing management. The report of the Senate committee is equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the Commissioners, and necessarily excludes them from places in the future board to be appointed by the Governor.

The thoroughness and firmness exhibited in the report of Senator Snapp, if adopted by the Legislature, will go far to reconcile the people to the construction of a new State House. We have not the smallest expectation that the work will be done for three millions of dollars on any plan of voting money from year to year for the Commissioners to spend, however honest they may be. That is not the way to build anything. But the Constitution prohibits the making of any contract beyond the means actually in the treasury. Hence we think it would be wiser to postpone the construction of the State House until the convention meets next December, when the money can be lawfully raised to put the whole work under contract. The requirement that the stone shall be furnished by the Penitentiary is a good one, and will prove economical, unless Buckmaster & Co. succeed in wrenching that institution, with its valuable improvements, from the control of the State.

THE PENITENTIARY LEASE.

The Honorable SAM BUCKMASTER has been doing the Penitentiary business of this State for a number of years. No matter whether he was named as lessee or as contractor, or not, he has been the real manager. During a large portion of the time he was in the Legislature, and controlled it and regulated it to the personal advantage of the Penitentiary lessees. He enlisted financial partners at Springfield, in the Republican party, who have shared with him the plunder taken from the State. He is a genial man, as mild a mannered gentleman as ever did log-rolling or worked a legislative job. Liberal with his purse, liberal with his liquor, liberal in all things, he and Sam Casey have bound to them, in all parts of the State, in personal attachments, a host of men who love good whiskey. They run the Penitentiary until the State got restive under their extortions. They then assigned their lease and new contractors came in. Buckmaster, however, was the ruling spirit, these other men were men of straw. The State having refused to be bled as freely as was desired, the new contractors threw up the contract, and the State, at an expenditure of half a million of dollars, had to take charge of the prison. When the matter was investigated, Mr. Buckmaster acknowledged, upon oath, his real proprietary interest, but indignantly refused to disclose how much he had made or lost in the business. After a year's trouble and vexation, and the entire refitting of the prison with new machinery, and the establishment of an order, discipline and regard for humanity hitherto unknown in that establishment, the State has now got the prison in a condition where it is nearly self-sustaining, and will ultimately become more than self-supporting. Mr. Buckmaster, at this juncture, steps in and proposes to lease the Penitentiary, with all its new machinery and its complete refitting. He is willing to retake it, after the State has expended $800,000 upon it, and when he sees the prospect of a ten-year contract, for building a State House and a new Penitentiary, at an aggregate cost of six or eight millions of dollars. Has not the State had enough of Buckmaster in the Penitentiary? Putting the name of the genial joker, Dr. Dyer, in the contract, does not alter the case. Buckmaster is the real man, one of the master spirits of the Copperhead party, just as he was some years ago, when he was in the Legislature and the prison was nominally leased to Pittman. Buckmaster then took charge, as he will now if this bill passes. Is this Legislature to sell out the State, as so many of its predecessors have done, to a Casey and Buckmaster? Are the members no more superior to the blandishments of whiskey and money than so many others have been in former years? Is Buckmaster and his confederates again to become masters of the Treasury? Shall they or any other men do as has been done before, corrupt the Legislature, and put the cost of corruption in the estimates for which appropriations are made? Let the Legislature make no lease of the Penitentiary to any person. Better both houses adjourn, or incontinently disperse, than vote into the hands of Buckmaster and his Copperhead ring this interminable charge upon the State Treasury.

The *Journal* attempts to screen the copper stock members from Illinois who voted against the interests of their constituents on the Copper bill. It contends that the matter in controversy only involved the interest of rival copper companies. It compares the manufacturers of copper from sulphuret ores, who are to be destroyed, with the Lake Superior companies, who are to be benefited, and comes to the comfortable conclusion that Congress has done a righteous act by killing off one set of copper manufacturers in order to increase the dividends of an opposition set; and this it calls protection to American industry!

But there is another phase of the matter which the *Journal* dodges. It is not [illegible] any respect that the only parties interested in the passage or defeat of the [illegible] bill were the rival copper companies. The whole mass of the people [illegible]. The object of the bill is [illegible] the importation of carbonate [illegible] not only to destroy the production of sulphuret copper in this country, but to *heavily increase the price of copper in all its forms and uses.* Who will have to pay the increased price of copper? The *people.* Who are "protected" thereby? *Not* the people; but the watered stock speculators.

Whatever revenue the government has been deriving from duties on flux ores will be lost, and the loss must be made good by taxes on the people. The American vessels and seamen heretofore engaged in transporting these Chilian ores are to be thrown out of business; the American miners of sulphuret ores are to be discharged, and the furnaces for smelting it shut up. The expense of coloring all cloths and fabrics that require copperas and vitriol will be increased, and those branches of American manufacture proportionately injured. The price of all the articles requiring copper, brass or bell metal in their construction, will become dearer, and the people purchasing those things must pay the extra cost. Ten members of the Illinois delegation voted to *protect* their constituents against this robbery by act of Congress, and *three* voted against the interests of their constituents and in behalf of the copper-stock speculators. They voted tens of thousands of dollars per annum out of the pockets of the people of their districts, and hundreds of thousands out of the revenues of the government. We respectfully submit that such voting "protects" neither the people nor the government.

GENERAL SCHENCK'S BILL.

On Wednesday the House of Representatives came to a direct vote upon General Schenck's bill, authorizing gold contracts, and declaring the invariable character of the national debt, the inflexible purpose of the American people to pay it, principal and interest, and that it shall be paid in coin, or with greenbacks when the latter shall have become equivalent in value to gold. The bill passed the House by yeas, 119; nays, 61. This is a triumph of national credit over national dishonor. It is a vindication of the American people from the slanders of the demagogues of all parties, who assumed that the people were dishonest, and would prefer repudiating to paying the debt. It is a fitting greeting by the representatives of the people to the incoming President who proposes to lighten the burden of taxation, not by repudiation of the debt, but by the abolition of all sinecures, by the discontinuance of all useless officers, civil and military, by a faithful collection of the revenue, by the suppression of theft in the public service, and by the general management of the government with honesty and integrity. This bill declare that the debt shall be paid, and that public creditors shall not be compelled to take greenbacks until the same shall be equivalent to coin.

One year ago, there were four propositions before the country: 1. That the government should take up its interest-bearing debt by issuing to the holders thereof irredeemable greenbacks bearing no interest, reducing the whole debt to the condition of the Continental currency, which was necessarily so depreciated as to be abandoned by universal consent as worthless. 2. The plan of issuing new bonds at long dates, bearing low interest, and offering the debt holders the alternative of these bonds or irredeemable greenbacks. 3. Andrew Johnson's plan, of making all future payments of interest apply to the payment and extinguishment of the principal. 4. The payment of the debt, principal and interest, honestly and in good faith. For a time the three first-named propositions attracted all that class of politicians who, destitute of principle themselves, thought they could ride into power and place by assuming that the American people would prefer an escape from present and long continued taxation by actual repudiation under the technical form of abiding the contract. The Democratic party after considerable chaffering adopted as its policy the so-called "payment" of the debt by the issue of irredeemable currency. In the advocacy of that policy a number of "statesmen" rose into prominency in that party. All over the West it was imagined that though the Democracy had erred in supposing the people would not engage in war, and vote men and money, and subject themselves to privations and taxation to uphold the Union and blot out slavery, there could be no mistake in assuming that the people would gladly purchase a release from debt by "paying the public creditors in the same money paid to the army and the pensioners." Alarmed at this appeal to the lowest personal considerations, a number of very weak men in the Republican party thought their only safety was in going just as far for repudiation as the Democracy, and for a time the politicians of both parties in Ohio and Indiana, and in some other States, struggled as to which should bid most successfully for the vote of the repudiators.

During all this time the great heart of the American people was true to the national honor. There never was a desire among the people to repudiate the debt. That desire was confined exclusively to that comparatively insignificant portion of the people who looked upon repudiation as the next resort, after the failure of the rebellion, to destroy the Union. They sought disunion through repudiation as a measure of revenge for the failure of the rebellion and the destruction of slavery. The Republican Convention, despite the efforts of the timid and the unprincipled, met this issue fairly and squarely, and declared that the debt should be paid, that there should be no repudiation, partial or complete, and that the national credit should be upheld at all hazard and cost.

The result of the election indicated the popular will. The greenback theory was universally repudiated. The Democracy did not carry a Northern State, in which the party did not first disclaim the greenback policy. The whole North voted that the debt should be paid in good faith, and in coin.

The vote on this bill shows how demoralized the Democracy have been on this financial proposition. In the list of yeas for General Schenck's bill, we find the names of the following dozen good Democrats:

Axtell, California.	Chanler, N. Y.
Barnum, Conn.	Robinson, N. Y.
Hubbard, Conn.	Stewart, N. Y.
Hotchkiss, Conn.	Boyer, Penn.
Phelps, Md.	Getz, Penn.
Brooks, N. Y.	[illegible], Penn.

There may have been some opposition to the bill on the ground of objection to the legalization of gold contracts; this may have induced a negative vote in a few cases, but, including these, the bold and emphatic declaration of the purpose of the American people to pay their debt, principal and interest, including the greenbacks, in coin, was carried by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives. The beneficial effect of this vote upon the national credit, will be experienced at home and abroad. Its whole tendency is to elevate the national credit, and bring the now depreciated paper currency to a substantial value in the hands of the people.

Senator Yates did not vote to pass the Copper-Stock bill of the speculators over the President's veto, as erroneously stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. His name is not recorded on either side of the question. There were only *three* members of the sixteen who constitute the Illinois delegation that voted against the interests of their constituents, viz.: Farnsworth, Ingersoll and Raum. Ten Illinois members voted for protection to the people, and three omitted to vote.

Miscellaneous.

Italy has 170,898 regular soldiers.

A jet-black negro successfully practices law in Nashville, Tenn.

A great memorial demonstration in honor of the late Ernest Jones is to be held at Hyde Park, London.

On August 15th, 1871, the grand centenary festival is to be held in England in honor of Sir Walter Scott.

The fact that 180 applications for patents for improvements on the original velocipede have been made illustrates the progressive ingenuity of "the universal Yankee nation."

The libel suit of Chas. Reade against C. H. Sweetser, arising out of a criticism in the *Round Table* on "Griffith Gaunt," is to be tried in New York, to-day.

In falling down stairs, the other day, Miss Donner, of Canton, O., lost a portion of one ear. The missing piece was found, sewed to its place, and bids fair to grow together again.

One of the two dinners recently given by Mr. Geo. W. Childs, in Rome, in honor of the poet Longfellow, cost 4,500 francs, though covers were laid but for twenty-seven persons. On flowers 1,500 francs were spent.

The precious mail of a chief of Aratsang, one of the Sandwich Islands, is exhibited in Honolulu. It is made of the fibre of the cocoanut, strongly woven, but did not protect its owner from a death-thrust from a spear.

A drunken resident of Bennington, Vt., committed suicide, the other day, because the Phans-[illegible]

social Good Templars' Society refused to grant his application for admission. He said if he was too low to join a temperance society he was not fit for anything.

The Episcopal church edifice in Waitowater, Wisconsin, was destroyed by fire, on the 10th inst. The organ, bell, carpets, communion service, etc., were new. Nothing was saved. The total loss was $6,000, on which there is no insurance. A new church will be built of brick.

The London *Engineer* indicates the impossibility of tunneling or bridging the English Channel, and proposes fast steam floats, "to be 1,000 feet long and 120 feet wide, double enders, and each propelled by four screws." These, it thinks, could make a speed of twenty-five miles an hour.

The blithesome maidens of Downey, Iowa, having discovered that the breath of their beaux was continually scented with cloves and coffee grains, made up a purse, purchased all the "tangle leg" in the little village, and had a jubilation over the process of knocking in the bungs and flowing the streets with the condemned liquor.

The mysterious inscription on Dighton Rock, Mass., is gradually disappearing by action of the ice upon its surface. The solution of the inscription has caused much speculative inquiry. Two learned Danish professors declared it to be in the Runic character, and to read: "On this spot landed Thorfenn with one hundred and thirty-one men." Various drawings have been made of the rock and its inscription, from that of Cotton Mather to the present day, all of them differing in essential particulars; but last summer a successful attempt was made to photograph the rock with a large plate, as well as stereoscopic size, and the inscription may now be critically examined by the antiquarian.

A man in New Orleans took out an accident insurance policy before starting on a journey, and happened to be killed by a railroad accident. The widow, armed with the newspaper report in which his name was mentioned among the killed, presented herself at the office of the company, but was informed that more definite proof would be necessary. "Why, of course, he's dead," said the bereaved lady. "That is possible," said the polite official, "and my dear madam, I am very sorry for it." "Ye're sorry, are you, sorry!" "Of course I am; I sincerely sympathize with you in your bereavement." "Yes," exclaimed the excited and bereaved lady; "that's always the way with you men: you are mighty polite about everything else, but whenever a woman gets a chance to make a little money, you're only sorry." And the indignant lady left the room in search of additional proof.

At a Paris theatre, one night, the leading star of the place—a young lady who played all the principal characters—after her last scene, saw a modest two-sou bouquet of violets fall at her feet. She had the gentle tact to take it up graciously, and for several successive evenings a similar tribute was offered her. On inquiry, she learned that this gallantry came from a boy of fourteen, an assiduous frequenter of the upper gallery, who had squeezed the price of his offerings out of his very small savings. The actress, a kind-hearted girl, was touched by the affection of her modest adorer, and got one of the *figurants* to hunt him out and bring him to her. The enamored youth was standing behind the scenes when the lady of his dream came off the stage. With a cry he threw himself upon her, much to the astonishment of the bystanders. Was he mad? No; he had seen a tongue of flame creeping round the gauze robes of the actress, and was trying with all his might to put out the fire. He succeeded so well that the girl escaped unhurt, but the courageous youth was conveyed to the nearest hospital, fearfully burned.

Personal.

Mr. West, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department in Washington, is seriously ill.

Senator Saulsbury's broken leg will keep him at home for several weeks.

The Duke de Saldanha, Portugal's new Minister at Paris, is in his eighty-sixth year.

Admiral de Genouilly, French Secretary of the Navy, is about to retire from the Cabinet.

Colonel Henderson—and not Thomas Hughes, M. P., as reported—succeeds the late Sir Richard Mayne as London Police Commissioner.

A New York journal intimates that Attorney General Evarts will be at liberty to resume his professional engagements next week.

General Fremont and Senators Abbott, Pool, Rice and other Radicals, signed the petition for the pardon of Captain J. C. Braine.

James Brooks, of New York, is the oldest, and C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, is said to be the handsomest and youngest, Congressman.

Hanoverian King George refuses to abdicate and says he will never enter into any act against Bismark as a man robbed once against a highwayman.

Bishop Simpson, during his recent visit to Houston, Texas, was not allowed to preach in the edifice of the Methodist Church South.

Daniel Pratt, the great American Traveller, has been elected a delegate to represent the Yale students at the Inaugural Ball.

Napoleon has notified Pio Nono that he will furnish him a French Guard of Honor during the sessions of the Oecumenical Council in Rome.

The late Mrs. J. G. Birney, of Geneva, New York, left $2,000 to the Episcopal Church in Bay City, Mich.

Hon. John Rose, Canadian Finance Minister, has gone to Washington as British Commissioner on the San Juan and Oregon boundary question.

The Duke de la Pazerie, Napoleon's cousin, died suddenly, in the Tuileries, on the 5d inst. The day before he sat in the Senate, and attended a ball at the Grand Hotel in the evening.

Mrs. Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, has obtained a divorce from her husband, and an alimony of $6,000 a year, which will not materially affect his pile of several millions.

Our readers will be glad to learn that Zaimus is President; Delyanius, War Minister; Soutzos, Marine Secretary, and Petzali, Financial Secretary, in the Greek Cabinet.

A. J. denies that he intends to spite Congress by refusing to sign bills because the Senate refused to confirm his nominations. If he can not consistently sign the bills he will return them; furthermore he contradicts the statement that he would not sign the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

The bridal trousseau of the daughter of Friedland, San Francisco's "grain king," cost $40,000. The bridegroom was the son of Dr. Bowie, a leading physician. To her father's present of $150,000, $50,000 in gold and silver service, and in jewelry, were added.

ÆRIAL LOCOMOTION.

Bill for the Incorporation of a Second-Story Railway in Chicago.

The Corporators.

There has been introduced in the State Senate a bill to incorporate an overhead railroad in Chicago, similar to the one now being experimented upon in New York. The corporators named in the bill are Elisha Wadsworth, James H. Wadsworth, L. B. Sidway, Jerome Beecher, George W. Waite, John D. Jennings, H. C. Childs, L. W. Murray, J. Woodward, A. H. Winslow, William H. Rand, Charles V. Dyer, N. W. Aspinwall, George M. Kimbark, Chandler Richards, Rufus C. Hall, and [illegible] Bailey. The following extracts from the bill contain all the essential provisions:

"The corporation so enacted is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, equip, operate and manage an elevated railway in the city of Chicago, with all necessary and convenient tracks and turn-outs, side tracks and appendages, for the convenience and transportation of passengers and baggage in the manner hereinafter specified.

"The structure shall consist of a single track, on one or both sides of the streets which shall be hereafter selected as the routes of said railway, upon which the cars shall be moved in contrary directions upon opposite sides of the streets; which track shall not exceed five feet in width, between the centre of the rails, and shall be supported by a series of columns, not exceeding 15 inches in diameter at the surface of the pavement, in equivalent space; which columns shall be placed at intervals of 20 feet, along the curbstone line between the carriage track and sidewalk, and attached at the upper extremities to the track aforesaid, so that the centre of the track shall be perpendicular to the centre of the columns and at a distance of not more than 14 feet above the surface of the pavement. Whenever deemed necessary to prevent oscillation of the track aforesaid, a second series of columns may be extended on the inside of the sidewalk, at intervals of not less than 20 feet, which shall not be more than 9 inches in diameter at the surface of the pavement, and shall be so placed as not to obstruct any existing door or window, without the consent of the owner, and from the upper extremity of which braces or girders may be extended to the first series of columns mentioned for the purpose aforesaid. The said corporation may designate all points at which stair-cases may be erected for the purposes of access to, and egress from, such railway, and when turn-outs and connecting tracks along the route, or the street may be erected; and it is authorized to remove and replace any obstructions which may exist along its route and tracks, so far as relates to the removal and replacement of awning frames, signs and other local objects before permitted in the street along which said railway is to pass. The said corporation may also excavate the spaces required for foundations of the columns of said railway along the route thereof—the surface of said streets to be restored to their original condition without unnecessary delay; and if any private vaults, or improvements, are interfered with, or occupied, by said corporation, compensation therefor shall be paid by said corporation to the owner or owners thereof; and the use of such railway upon the routes where it shall be located, is hereby declared a public use, and consistent with the uses for which the general municipal authorities hold the same. It shall be lawful for the said corporation to rent, purchase, or acquire such real estate or tenements as may be required for stations, or places for public access to, or egress from, the contemplated railway, and to hold such real estate and personal property, as may be deemed desirable in the location of the aforesaid routes and the prosecution of the business connected with such elevated railways. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to locate said railway in, on, over and along such streets, highways, bridge or bridges, river or rivers, within the present or future limits of the South, West and North Divisions of the city of Chicago, as the Common Council of said city shall authorize said corporation to do in such manner and upon such terms and conditions, and with such rights and privileges, immunities and exemptions, as said Common Council may prescribe and provide.

"Said corporation shall not be liable for the loss of any property or thing carried on said railways, kept in and under the care of its owner, his, her, or their servants or agents.

"Said company shall be authorized to demand and receive from each passenger rates of fare not exceeding ten cents, and said company shall pay into the city treasury of the city of Chicago the sum of two and a half per cent of its net income as a compensation for the use of the streets of said city. In the operation and management of said railway, said company shall be authorized to use such motive power as may be deemed expedient, and not inconsistent with the safety of persons and property."

Presentations.

On Wednesday evening last a large number of the French residents of Chicago assembled at Gaydou's billiard rooms, on Clark street, for the purpose of joining in presenting a testimonial to Mr. J. P. Colce, the well-known and popular French *attaché* of the Chicago Post Office. Victor Geraldin, Esq., President of the Societe Mutuale, after a neat little address, in which he alluded to the valuable services rendered to the French residents by Mr. Colce in the care and courtesy invariably manifested by him in the distribution of French mail from the Post Office, tendered to him, on behalf of his hosts of friends among the French population of this city, a handsome gold watch and chain valued at $250. The flattering testimonial was gracefully acknowledged by the recipient in word and action, the latter especially contributing to the enjoyment of the occasion.

A curious presentation took place at the Hough House on Wednesday, when Charles Hoge, the efficient and extensively acquainted Assistant Superintendent of the Union Stock Yards, was made the recipient, at the hands of his friends, of one of the finest and latest improved patterns of velocipedes. The presentation was made by Judge Barnes, who perpetrated some witty poetry in connection with the two-wheeled gift, to which Mr. Hoge responded by pleading entire ignorance as to what he could do with the bicycle, but expressing verbal and demonstrating practical acknowledgments all the same, to the infinite satisfaction of all concerned in the novel affair.

SPRINGFIELD.

The East St. Louis Ferry—A Needed Temperance Meeting—Two Members Afraid of Mrs. Cady Stanton—A New and Perfect Soporific Park Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25.

In the very early days of legislation in this State, before the northern part of Illinois was filled with an honest population, sending honest representatives to the General Assembly, there went to the seat of government a man of the name of Samuel Wiggins, of sweet and insinuating ways, and skilled in management, who persuaded the members of the Legislature that nothing would more advance the interests of the new State than a ferry across the Mississippi River at a point opposite St. Louis, by means of which the produce of Illinois could reach the chief city of the Upper Mississippi. Mr. Wiggins took great pains to impress upon these green legislators the fact that in doing all this he was regardless of his own interests, and trying simply to aid the State; so it was best that they should give him the exclusive right to those franchises for ninety-nine years, and perhaps, during the last decade, his grandchildren might make a little something out of it.

His patriotism was appreciated by the Legislature, and for ninety-nine years he was granted the exclusive right of ferrying passengers and teams across the Mississippi within certain limits, which embrace the towns of St. Louis and East St. Louis. He was further empowered to confiscate all vessels, ships, skiffs or rafts that he might catch crossing the river within his jurisdiction with passengers or freight. Wiggins thanked the Legislature, on behalf of his grandchildren, they all took a drink of the native wine of Illinois, to-wit, her corn whiskey, and he departed to put his ferry in operation.

In the course of time it appeared that Wiggins was not so self-sacrificing after all, and that there was money to be made for himself in these franchises. St. Louis grew. The sand bar on the eastern bank of the river became the terminus of railroads from Chicago and other points. The leaky scow of 1830 had become a fleet of steam ferry-boats, commanded by Commodore Samuel Wiggins, and the Commodore when he treated the legislators did it with champagne and not with whiskey. But prosperity did not elate him, and he retained the sweet and insinuating way he had in the days of old.

This was necessary, for, as these privileges grew valuable, many people tried to grab them, and Mr. Wiggins was forced to defend himself in the law courts and in the General Assembly. There it was noticed that the personal magnetism of Mr. Wiggins was such that those members with whom he spoke, and to whom he paid the greatest attentions, and who called upon him, always ended by voting for Wiggins, and for the confirmation of his ownership of that part of the Mississippi River lying between such and such points.

Wiggins died, and was buried with naval honors, but these qualities which had served him so well, descended, in accordance with the language of the grants, to his heirs, executors and assigns. Whenever any attempt was made to contest the validity of these franchises, or to get up an opposition ferry, these heirs, executors and assigns, went to Springfield, and were successful in persuading members. Whenever any one was sent down to investigate this ferry, no matter what his sentiments might have been when he started, he always returned an enthusiastic admirer of Wiggins' heirs. They were gentlemen, sir, and though their privileges might be very extensive, yet there they were, and it was impossible to upset them. They must stand until the ninety-nine years run out. They had had nothing to do with getting the grant. It came to them, and they were doing the work nobly. So the matter rested.

In the early part of this session Miller, of St. Clair, introduced a bill to provide St. Clair County with another ferry across the river, and enable that county to have better communication with St. Louis. It was claimed that the farmers of that section were not sufficiently accommodated, and that what Samuel Wiggins had promised fifty years before, and had ratified with no little corn whiskey, was not being carried out. The heirs of Wiggins had purchased nearly all the eastern bank, and had established landing places at various points, yet Governor Koerner and others were of the opinion that this land, owned by the heirs, or so much of it as was needed for the new company, could be condemned in the usual way. So the bill was introduced and went to the Committee on Corporations.

This was a grave matter and the heirs of Wiggins were concerned, so the committee sent Mr. Stanley down to East St. Louis to investigate the case. Mr. Stanley was received by the heirs with their well-known sweetness and affability. The facts were stated to him correctly. Things were put in their true light. The personal magnetism of old Wiggins worked upon him, and he returned convinced that this was a monstrous monopoly, but it was legal. The heirs, very pleasant fellows, had not made it and were not responsible for it. So, why should they be punished? This view of the case struck the legal mind of Dinsmoor, the Chairman of the committee, and so a majority of the nine eminent individuals who preside over corporations, reported back this bill, with a recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out, and that the heirs be left to their fate.

Miller, of St. Clair, spoke vehemently for his people. Dinsmoor told the legal rights of the heirs, and Stanley, who had seen and seen them, spoke warmly of their social qualities. The vote was taken on striking out the enacting clause, resulting for Wiggins' heirs, ten—Casey, Dinsmoor, Stanley, Lanning, Palmer, Ewing, Frew, Sumner, Parker and Woodson, the first five being members of the Committee on Corporations. For the people of St. Clair County sixty two. The bill as it was ordered was then ordered to a third reading.

This will probably necessitate the personal presence of the heirs, and members will look upon the wine-cup when it is red, and will see things in their true light, for in wine is truth.

It has been gloomily reported, for a day or so, that the prevalence of complaints which compelled some of the members to be temporarily absent from the House, was due to their forgetfulness of the precepts of the temperance society. With the intention of bringing them back to the high and dry plane of total abstinence, Mr. Casey introduced a resolution, that "whereas, the well-known philanthropist and lecturess, Mrs. Howard, of New York city, was now in Springfield and had signified her willingness to address the members of the General Assembly on the subject of temperance, resolved, that she be invited to do so on Sunday evening next." This interesting resolution was unanimously adopted out of pure gallantry, and thus a chaste and simple entertainment is provided for the coming Sabbath. There is no place where the well-known philanthropist can expend a little philanthropy to more advantage than on the General Assembly.

Mrs. Stanton has departed, to the great relief of two members of the Assembly, who knew that she made better speeches than they could, and who were afraid that the people would find it out, and insist upon turning them out and putting her in. In her place comes Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, who reads to-night in the Hall of the House, on behalf of an imprisoned husband. In the gallery sits Mrs. Packard, of Jacksonville celebrity, who was once the representative of the woes of the imprisoned wife, though her husband never went around lecturing for her benefit. She has become convinced that her efforts in the great cause are vain, and she no longer importunes the members, and no longer sends them copies of her book with a request that they remit the value thereof.

The West Side Park bill, boulevards and all, was reported to the House by the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and would have passed immediately had it not been for the opposition of Mr. Lanning, a Democratic Representative from Menard County, and a great foe of everything in the shape of parks. Mr. Lanning is the gentleman who invariably insists upon the reading of bills. While the clerk is thus engaged, he always goes to sleep and, it is believed by some, that what McMunn's Elixir and morphine cannot do—win him sweet rest—can be performed by a hundred page bill incorporating some little city. It is his anodyne. Consequently he is the terror of the clerks, and "deliver us this day from Lanning," is the burden of their song. Then he is a new member, is quite unable to make a speech, is very vain, is anxious to have his name in the *State Journal*, and sees no other way of getting it there than by having himself recorded as calling for the reading of bills. The South Side Park bill has passed the Senate, and Chauncey Bowen is radiant thereover, feeling that now his work is nearly done, that he must linger for a space in the vicinity of the Gubernatorial mansion, and that then he can return to that South Division which he has furnished with lungs. The other Chicagoans are still waiting, still hoping, and still impatient. They have come here because the climate is so much milder here. Next week, when it is warmer in Chicago, they will return.

State House Question.

The following is a copy of the report presented to the Senate to-day, by the Committee on Public Buildings, in regard to the new State House investigation, and also of the bill which was introduced with the report:

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Public Buildings and State Library have authorized me, as Chairman of said committee, to make the following report:

On the 26th of January, the committee, at one of its meetings, unanimously authorized and empowered, by resolution, the Chairman of said committee, to secure the services of some disinterested, competent builder or architect to examine the foundation walls of the new State House and give said committee a careful estimate of the cost of the same as far as gone.

In pursuance of such power, and at the suggestion of Mr. Shepherd (one of the members of said committee), I addressed a letter to J. M. Van Osdel, an eminent architect, of Chicago, one of long experience in such business, of which the following is a copy:

"ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE, SENATE CHAMBER, SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 26, 1869.

"J. M. Van Osdel:

"DEAR SIR: I am authorized by the Committee on Public Buildings to request you to come to Springfield for the purpose of investigating the work on the new State House foundation. Of course the Legislature will compensate you. Come at once if convenient.

"On behalf of the committee,
"H. SNAPP, Chairman."

The committee further state that the said Van Osdel, in obedience to said request, in a few days thereafter visited Springfield and made an examination of said foundation and the work, and the same. After examining the same he submitted the following report as the result of his investigation:

To the Honorable the Committee on State House:

GENTLEMEN: At the request of your Chairman I have examined the basement walls of your new State House, and compared the work and materials with the specifications made and prepared for such work, and find by examination of that part of the work which is now visible that the *specifications* are not complied with, but that the walls are in all respects abundantly sufficient for any ordinary structure that may be placed upon them. I find no stone specified less than eighteen inches thick, with the wall courses to have stones 8¼, 12, 14 and 16 inches. If they are sufficiently in any one part of the principal walls they would have been sufficient in every cell or part, and the cost of stone from twelve to sixteen inches would have been much less than the cost of stone from eighteen inches to two feet. The Board of Commissioners have published a statement in which they compare the cost of Joliet stone with the stone used, but they do not state that the estimates for Joliet stone was for *first quality*—and that a suitable quality equal to the stone used could have been furnished at $30,000. Loss that on the amount already used and that is to say, proportionate stone, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, equally as durable as *first class*. Stone could be delivered sixty-three cents per cubic foot, the stone now averages ninety-three cents, consequently on 300,000 feet the saving would be $90,000, and would make in all respects equally as good a wall as you now have thus the uniform bed of the strata of the Joliet quarries would have made a great saving of labor and cost in preparing the stone, and with joints similar to those in the present walls, a saving of $3 per cubic yard, or $17,000 in the aggregate. Therefore, if the specifications had contemplated a bid for proper foundation stone from the Joliet quarries, and the thickness from twelve to sixteen inches, and the joints of the stone *permitted in the work*, a saving could have been made of $97,774. The specification requiring the joints to be one-quarter of an inch, has been entirely disregarded. From the best information I can obtain the difference in the cost of the work as it now is, and the kind of work specified, would equal at least $1 per cubic yard, nearly $18,000, on the amount of work done. The bed joints vary from three-eighths to one-inch, and the vertical joints are in some places three inches thick, and many of them from one to three inches. Notwithstanding this the massiveness of the work is beyond question sufficient for all purposes required. The specifications require "the top of all foundation walls to be covered with large stone to cover the entire width of the wall." This has not been done, and in some places there are three stone in the width of the wall. The stone are of promiscuous dimensions and do not come under the head of *large* dimensions which would increase their cost fifteen per cent.

In the absence of detail drawings or specifications it is not possible to ascertain what will be the cost of this building when finished, but from the several designs, plans, and sections, and if carried to completion on the extravagant basis already manifested it will go far to confirm the rule of doubling architects' estimates. Respectfully submitted, JOHN M. VAN OSDEL.

JOLIET, Feb. 5th, 1869.

At one of the committee's meetings a sub-committee was appointed to call upon the new State House Commissioners, and obtain specifications, plans, contracts, and accounts and all other information necessary for a full investigation of the proceedings of said Commissioners.

In obedience thereto, said sub-committee called upon said Commissioners at their office, and they informed said committee that there were no detailed plans or specifications, nor never had been, for building said State House. The said Commissioners also informed said committee that the contract for furnishing the dimension stone was lost, but that they had a copy; that the said contract had been placed in Mr. Bunn's hands, and that the same could not be found.

The Committee, at a subsequent meeting, adopted a resolution that General Webber, the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, be invited to come before the committee and answer such interrogatories as might be put to him in relation to papers, contracts, &c. In obedience to such request the said Webber appeared before said committee and gave the same information in regard to the contracts, plans and specifications and the loss of said contracts, which has been already given above.

He also stated that he had and kept a book in which he kept a correct copy of all written contracts entered into by the Commissioners; that he had compared the original contract for furnishing dimension stone, with a copy thereof, which he now has on his book and that he would be willing to swear that the copy is correct.

The committee further report that the Chairman of said committee having obtained information that one George O. Garnsey, at the time the said new State House plans and specifications were gotten up, was a partner of John C. Cochrane, the architect of said building, sent a summons to the said Garnsey to appear before said committee and give any and all such information as he might possess, in relation to the plans, specifications and the work of the new State House. In obedience thereto the said Garnsey appeared before said committee and stated that he was a partner of the said Cochrane at the time that the new State House plans were made, and that he, the said Garnsey, was the original drawer of said plans and specifications, and was proceeding to give a full and complete statement of every thing connected with said plans and specifications, and the letting of the work on the new state house, when General Fuller arrested said statement by offering the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the affairs relating to the new state house, Mr. Snapp, the chairman of said committee, on the next morning introduced a resolution in the Senate asking that the said committee be clothed with general powers to compel the attendance of, and to administer oaths to, witnesses, compel the production of books, papers and documents, and employ a short hand writer to take down minutes of evidence and other proceedings."

At the same time, said committee instructed the Chairman to invite the new State House Commissioners, and the said Cochrane, and all parties concerned, to be present, and also the Chairman and other members of the House Committee on Public Buildings to be present at such investigation.

The committee further state that said resolution was concurred in by the Senate, and, in obedience thereto, the Chairman of said committee summoned to appear before said committee Gurney, to give evidence in relation to the new State House and the matters concerned thereof, and he also notified the said John M. Van Osdel to appear to testify in relation to the same matter, further if it had a whosoever. Under a meeting of said committee, and notified the Commissioners of the said State House, or a majority of them, of the time and place of the meeting of said committee.

The committee further state that they met according to appointment, and that several of the said Commissioners and the said Cochrane, the said new State House Architect, were present. The committee then state, that at said meeting the said Garnsey, and the said Van Osdel, were introduced as witnesses, and after being sworn gave the following testimony, hereto appended and made a part of this report.

The committee further state that the Hon. Mr. Strevel and other parties who said Commissioners, cross-examined said witnesses, and the committee agree that the said Cochrane was tendered the privilege at the same time of so cross-examining said witnesses also.

The committee further state that at said meeting they unanimously passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this committee the architect and the contractors, of the new State House, should be immediately removed.

"*Resolved*, that the chairman of the committee is hereby instructed to report a copy of this resolution to-morrow morning, to the State House Commissioners.

"*Resolved*, That Messrs. Snapp, Fort and Shepherd prepare a bill providing for the continuance of the work upon the State House by using the labor of the convicts in the Penitentiary at Joliet, and to provide that no more money shall be expended upon the State House until full and perfect detailed working plans and estimates have been prepared and approved by the Commissioners, showing the cost to complete the same, and also providing that the whole expense of the same shall not exceed the sum of three millions of dollars, in addition to what has already been expended, and providing also that no further money shall be expended until such plans and estimates have been approved by the Commissioners."

They further state that copies of said first resolutions were served upon said Commissioners by letter through the Post Office.

The Chairman of said committee informed the President of the Board of Commissioners and also the said Cochrane that they might appear with their witnesses before said committee, at any time, to be heard on said matters and for that purpose the Chairman informed said parties that he would call said committee together at any time they might name.

The committee further state that they are satisfied from their investigation, that the Will County stone is of the best quality in the State, for the purpose of erecting the superstructure of said new State House. And they further state that according to the plans and specifications, which they have been able to procure of the State House, that if allowed to be constructed of the Lemont or Joliet stone, the said State House will cost not less than five millions of dollars, and might cost even eight millions of dollars.

Said committee are satisfied, from careful inquiry, that the cost of building the said State House can be greatly diminished, and a very great economy to the State, by procuring all the stone and other material for said State House at the Penitentiary located at Joliet, in Will County, and by also using the convict labor in said Penitentiary in preparing said stone and materials for said State House.

The committee further state that the said subcommittee have prepared a bill in obedience to said last resolution.

H. SNAPP, Chairman of Committee on Public Buildings and State Library.

The substance of the bill reported by the committee was given in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday.

ST. PAUL.

Probable Removal of the State Capital—Woman's Suffrage—Robbery.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 25.—The House yesterday passed, by a vote of 39 to 7, a bill removing the State Capital to Kandiyohi County. It is probable that it will pass the Senate, but likely to be vetoed by the Governor. It provides five years for the building of a Capitol, the cost thereof being defrayed by the appropriation of certain land in that county, ceded to the state for that purpose by the United States in 1857.

Last evening the House had on consideration the female suffrage amendment. The discussion was open to women, by two availing themselves of the privilege. The amendment was voted down.

The County Treasurer's safe at Minneapolis was broken open on Tuesday night and robbed of $1,500 in money and a lot of checks and other papers.

ALTON.

Attempted Wholesale Poisoning at a Party.

ALTON, Ill., Feb. 25.—A horrible case of wholesale poisoning took place at Fosterburg, in this county, a night or two since. A ball was given by a hotel keeper named Schultze, and a large party invited. During the evening some scoundrel unknown poisoned the liquor in use, and five or six persons were made very sick from the effects. Two of the victims, both young men, are reported dead this morning.

An unusual number of shocking crimes have lately taken place in Fosterburg and vicinity.

NEW JERSEY.

The Governor Recommends the [illegible]

TRENTON, Feb. 25.—The Legislature yesterday passed a bill establishing an Insurance Department in this State. The Governor has recommended the abolition of the whole system of transit duties, levied upon passenger and freight railroad travel throughout the State, substituting therefor a uniform tax upon all railroad corporations.

The Washington Lobby.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

EX-CONGRESSMEN.

By far the most pernicious of all lobbyists are ex-Congressmen. These gentlemen, failing to secure a further recognition from their districts, return to haunt their scenes of former triumph, as claim and lobby-agents. Having access to the floor they can approach the members in a way denied to the common agent, who has to send in his card and take his chance of catching the victim on the wing.

There is something so inexpressibly degrading in this that it fills me with wrath. This seems to be the general feeling, for the unhappy Congressman who thus degrades himself does not last long. He soon wears patience out and disappears forever. If he has talent enough to push successfully a claim, he has talent enough to rise in a more honorable way.

THE WIDOW CLIQUOT.

In this hasty sketch of the lobby I must not leave out the more prominent figures, found in the gentler sex, who lend their charms to facilitate and felicitate Congressional justice. I attempted a sketch of a powerful but delicate and subtle influence that has made itself felt here; let me give you, in few words, a more prominent one.

The lovelier half of animated creation affect the Capitol. At all hours the tide of wavy folds and bright colors ebbs and flows over the marble floors, or pours along the beautiful stairways, or gathers in eddies about the corridors, or settles for a brief space in the galleries. When an unusual number appear, like rows of bright flowers, in the last named locality, the handsome Conkling, or the imposing Sumner, or the fascinating Windom, or my bandit of a General Logan, rises to his feet and pours out floods of eloquence on the question at issue, being generally some question of order, and of intense interest to the fair ones above.

These are mostly belles of Washington, and villagers to the capital; but dotting them at intervals are ladies we come to know in time, as the fringe work of the lobby. They press claims with more or less success, some by their beauty, some by their tact, and some through sheer pertinacity.

That tall, and rather handsome and somewhat over-dressed woman, with the bright eyes, aquiline nose and prominent chin, fair, fat and forty, is the Widow Cliquot—surviving relict of the once gallant Major Cliquot, who departed this life in a most heroic manner, in the Quartermaster Department—leaving as a legacy to his dear Maria a slight defalcation of ten thousand dollars. To recover this from the government, the disconsolate widow came to Washington, and met with such success that she remained to help others and enrich herself. She has a loud, clear voice, a ready laugh, a coarse wit and the impudence of his Satanic Majesty. While she carries the largest part of her business by assault, she holds on without conscience or principle.

It is not long since that whispers went about of a little scandal managed by this widow. She has, generally, a younger creature under her control, who is more attractive than herself, and therefore more attractive than herself, and when the coarser charms fail it is said she puts forward her little ward.

A gentleman of high official and political position, was once ass enough to be turned into the widow's net by this bait, and being a sensible, prominent man of family, did a very silly thing. He began with bouquets and little presents, and progressed with little notes, on to long letters, until one bright day he found the cold shoulder given him by his youthful charmer, and received the fearful intelligence that his infamous conduct was known to the protector of this child like innocence, and that all his letters were in the hands of this dragon of virtue.

The unhappy Solon did not know whether to commit suicide, get drunk, or run away. The surviving relict of the gallant Major softened. She advised the poor man. He was to repent—mend his ways and settle a handsome sum, in her hands, upon the child. Whether this advice was followed or not, they had peace, and the gay widow came out resplendent in new furs, more moire antique, fresher velvets, and no end of stunning jewelry.

Moral—Don't try conclusions with the Widow Cliquot. D. P.

ANOTHER HUMBUG.

Not long since a man sent out circulars of a five-dollar knitting machine, by some mistake, or want of credulity, a farmer sent the money through the express, but as the man had no place of business, simply a box in the Post Office, this money was sent to a knitting machine house in the city. This led to the arrest of the party, on whom was found over seven hundred dollars. He had no machines, and, of course, did not send any to his dupes. This money would have paid for THE TRIBUNE two-and-half years to each person duped.

We have gone through a thorough course of schooling in this direction, from the days of China tree corn to the present potato fever, in which new sorts no better, if as good as the old ones, are selling at two and three dollars a pound. To Sir William Cobbet is probably due the first effort in this direction. On his return to England he carried the seeds of the locust with him. The small saplings were to make hoop-poles, and the larger trees to fill the place of the valuable timber trees, but which were of slow growth. The speculation ran high, and it is said that Sir William, then plain Sergeant Cobbet, laid the foundation of his fortune and his name in this enterprise. He imported the seed and grew the plants that were to make every farmer rich. I need not say that for hoop-poles it was worthless, and the speculation a failure to the country.

SEED CATALOGUES.

Illustrated seed catalogues are becoming a feature in the seed trade. We have one from Hovey & Co., of Boston, of one hundred and fifty pages, with brief instructions for planting and culture, for both flowers and vegetables; a large amount of valuable information for twenty-five cents.

Some of our Chicago seedsmen ought to take the hint and get up a similar work adapted to the prairies, giving us the best varieties adapted to our soil and climate, and the best modes of culture. Chicago artists and Chicago printers could do justice to such a work. Twenty thousand such catalogues, distributed through the prairie region, would induce a good trade and give the country enlarged ideas in regard to garden vegetables and floral adornments.

If we take a trip through the country in summer, we meet with, but little asparagus, celery, Lima beans, cauliflower, okra, spinach, sweet corn, in fact a good kitchen garden is the exception not the rule. These illustrated catalogues are therefore useful.

HOT-BEDS AND GARDENING.

Every work on gardening contains descriptions how to make and manage a hot-bed, but, as a general thing it is cheaper to buy your plants of the village market gardener than to grow them. He has nothing else to attend to, and therefore is sure of good plants, while the farmer with his single hot-bed is liable to neglect it, at some critical period, and thus lose his whole stock of plants. It is therefore much the better way to engage your plants of some person who makes a business of growing hot-bed plants.

The garden must have an annual supply of manure, if we would have a good show of plants. Twenty loads to the acre on our rich prairie is none too much; therefore, don't spare the manure if you want a good garden, for it is the basis of success.

WHAT OF THE WEATHER.

Simply a long, late spring, with prospects of abundant harvest. Be patient, and see that your stock has extra care. Summer is yet in the distance. Put in the spring wheat, oats, and barley without delay; then early potatoes and flax, to follow with corn the last of April and far into May. The manure can be best applied as a top dressing to all farm crops; in the garden it must be mixed with the soil. RURAL.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Breeds of Fowls for the Farmer—Value of a Hand Corn Sheller—Cobs for Fuel—Soaking Corn for Hogs—The Draining—Sulky Cultivator Suit—A Humbug Knitting Machine—An Interesting Item in the History of Sir William Cobbet—Seed Catalogues.

CHAMPAIGN, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE BEST BREED OF FOWLS.

Will you have the kindness to tell me which is the best kind of hens to keep—for everything. Also, where I can find some pure blood "White Dorkings" and "Brahmas." D. W. COATES.

FORT ATKINSON, Feb. 16, 1869.

I spent part of a day at the poultry show in Chicago, at which there were upwards of 600 fowls and some 200 entries. The "Brahmas" were the most numerous, and attracted most attention from their great size and domestic habits. The large "Dominiques" of Messrs. Howard and Selve appeared to occupy the next position in the good opinion of chicken amateurs. This breed is of good size, much larger than the common fowl, good layers and sitters. Several parties who have the larger breeds prefer them. One gentleman, well known for his longitude, remarked that he preferred them on one other account—they could help themselves into the trees, and therefore required no henhouse; further than that, they could catch grasshoppers and other insects, and, therefore, would require much less feed. For the purposes of the farm I should prefer the breed as presented by the gentlemen above named. Their Post Office address I do not know. By advertising, I have no doubt, they can sell all the chicks they have, if they desire to do so.

HAND CORN SHELLER.

I have not seen Johnson's hand sheller and, therefore, do not know whether it is better or worse than others, but this I do know, that no farmer can afford to do without a good hand sheller. During rainy days he can shell the corn that he feeds. In a hundred bushels of corn there are ten pounds of cobs to the bushel, making half a ton of

COBS FOR FUEL,

which are worth more than half a ton of coal. The cost of hand shellers ranges from eight to twelve dollars, a sum that will soon be saved in fuel, for it is the cost of only two or three tons of coal. Then, to a certain extent, the cobs are better than the coal, especially in summer. I have known families who use no other fuel during the summer.

When corn is shelled by horse power, the cobs are broken up, whereas in the hand shellers they run through whole, which adds to their value. The sheller should be separated the cobs from the grain, and all the better if it has a whosoever. I have used one of this latter kind for the past twelve years, without any perceptible wear, and during that time have shelled some thousands of bushels of corn. Some years since I had two or three car loads of corn to ship, I had a pully attached, and run it by the aid of a two horse tread power, shelling a car load a day. One hand shoveling from the crib on to a temporary form, one feeding, and one sacking. Thus during two or three weeks the corn was shelled, and more than three tons of first rate cobs saved for fuel.

In making these hand shellers, it would cost but a trifle more to have it so arranged that a pulley could be attached, if desired. No farmer should feed corn in the ear when he can shell it, for when shelled you know just how much you feed, while in the ear it is more guess work. We should feed

SOAKED CORN TO HOGS,

if we cannot grind it, especially during summer. A hog will fatten much faster on it than on dry corn. For these several reasons we advise it. Get a hand corn sheller; get the best, one that will separate the cobs, winnow, if possible, having a desirable, bearing surface, well-made, and one that runs easily.

TILE DRAINING.

LUDLOW, Champaign Co., Feb. 17.

My brother wishes to ask several questions in regard to laying drain tile, he is about to lay 1,800 rods of them in clay, but does not know exactly how deep to put them, he thinks that if placed not more than two feet six inches deep, the water will find its way into them much better than if deeper. Are there any tests for or against such reasoning, to compact that the surface water will hardly penetrate through it. Is he correct?

Are there any particular forms of spade made with which to dig the trench? Is there any particular mode of laying to prevent them from caving in? What kind of joint do you use in joining the joints?

Is there any work of real practical value on the subject, if you or your generosity, would answer and give some advice to us, and tell where to get the book, if so, from your knowledge and to make such new matter from your knowledge and observation, he would be under great obligations to you. He is now at work digging the trenches. Very truly, yours, WM. C. PETT.

It is probable that two-fifths of the soil named all that is required is that the drains should be in the spring of 1868 we laid a thousand feet to drain a large pond that had its outlet in the garden, and find this stile this sufficient for two or three times the area drained. In our stiff clays, the tile will drain a wider space than is generally supposed, as the water soon finds its way to the drain. Three feet is a good depth for the most thorough drain, but two and a half feet will do very well. There are two works on tile draining, both valuable—one by French and the other by Klippart. The plan for laying drains that the prairie will need some modification, for we can place the tile at greater distances, and instead of cutting through high points, follow the depressions. There are few farms that will need forty rods of drains to the acre to drain them in the most thorough manner, as the water will percolate through our most compact clays.

There are several implements used in tile draining that are figured in the works named, that will be found useful; besides these are two or three for horse power to do a large part of the work. Pratt's ditcher was tried at the United States Fair held in Chicago some eight or ten years since, and it did good work, but I do not know that it is on sale at this time. I have heard of one at Indianapolis that is well spoken of, but have not seen it, and have not the address of the parties. A good machine of this kind would find ready sale, for tile draining is one of the coming improvements.

The Industrial University intend to lay down a quantity of tile the present season. It will be done under the supervision of Colonel Shattuck, Professor of Engineering, who will be able to demonstrate the best mode of laying down by the use of horse-power as well as to adapt the drains to the surface to be drained. We shall watch his proceedings with no small interest for the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE. It will be made at a large number of points this season. Every brickyard should make tile, for the cost of transportation is a bar to its general use. Like brick, they are too heavy to ship long distances.

SULKY CULTIVATORS.

The case in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, Thomas Sayles v. Hapgood, Young & Co., in regard to the Dundas patent for straddle row cultivators, has been argued but not yet decided. It would be improper at this time to give an opinion as to the verdict, but against the practice of mousing lawyers, who prowl around hunting up old patents through which to fleece the farmers, we have a right to enter our protest. Thus far, nearly all of the cases have been decided against a large amount of blackmail on manufacturers. In this suit, torn as it will, it will cost the farmers thousands of dollars. It is charged that Dundas sold his claim for a mere trifle to Sayles on speculation, and in no event is the inventor to be benefitted. The cost of sulky cultivators must be greatly reduced, or double shovel plows and one-horse cultivators will take their place in the corn field.

The losses of patents, in some cases, have shown some singular features, not much to the credit of parties interested, and, if continued, will lead to a law scutting off this right. If an inventor cannot obtain a valuable consideration for his invention in the course of fourteen years, he is to blame for it, and it should not be left to the cupidity of some mousing shyster to have a chance to prey upon the ignorance of confiding farmers. It is the object of law to protect the property of all persons, but it is too often used as an engine of oppression. It is not long since a lot of lawyers attempted to extend the patent of Jethro Wood on plows. In fact there is a constant attempt in this direction to swindle the public. It is not long since several farmers were sued for using the "Illinois Corn-planter," made by Brown, of Galesburgh. The farmer found it cheaper to pay the ten dollars than to contest the claim. This coming to the ears of Mr. Brown, he proposed to contest these claims, and defend the rights of those having his planters. This put an end to this petty swindling. Nearly every year some enterprising shyster perambulates the rural districts levying blackmail for some patent gate having or other contrivance which he has a bogus patent. If our farmers would read the law cases as reported in THE TRIBUNE they would be often saved from their operators. Do not pay a dollar to this class of operators until you know from good legal authority that they have a right to exact it.

CORN.

Address of M. L. Dunlop at the Recent State Agricultural Convention at Champaign.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The few remarks that I propose to make on the subject of corn will be mainly devoted to its culture, leaving the analysis of soils, manures and the crop itself to other hands.

It is my purpose to deal with facts rather than theories; not so much what it is possible to accomplish as that which will make the best returns for our labor.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of 1868 amounted to 235,000,000 bushels, while that of corn figures up the enormous quantity of 900,000,000 bushels, or nearly four times greater. In 1866 the total crop in the United States of this grain was reported at 860,000,000 bushels, of which this State produced 155,844,350 bushels, nearly one-sixth of the entire crop of the whole country, being an average of 31.6 bushels to the acre, on 4,931,758 acres, and valued at $67,033,070.

We have no official figures for the crops of 1867 and 1868; but that of 1867 must have been considerably in excess of that of 1866. The entire value of this staple of the farm for 1866, including also wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco and hay, in the State of Illinois, was estimated at $160,148,704; deduct the corn, $67,033,070, and we have for the other staples named, $93,135,634.

These figures show the great importance of this crop to the people of the State, and must place it at the head of our agricultural resources, not only for domestic use, but for export.

WHAT WE DO WITH THE CROP.

Chicago is called the most extensive grain market in the world, receiving a large share of the surplus of our crops from at least the north half of the State; yet for the year 1866 the shipment of corn from that point was only 25,288,528 bushels, a part of which came from Iowa and Wisconsin. We also ship East by various railroads, and south by the Mississippi River. On the whole, we must ship less than one-third of the crop, the remainder being used for domestic purposes, the manufacture of highwines and the feeding of pork and beef. If we estimate that one-half of the crop is manufactured into highwines, beef and pork, this gives us double profit, adding to the value of our pasturage and manufactures.

To this source we must attribute the greatest share of the prosperity of the State in supplying the sinews of commerce, that have enabled us to stand the crash of commercial disasters, among which may be classed those of '57, '61 and '63, memorable years in the business of the country, when the currency of the state was swept away like chaff before the wind; but, thanks to the potent power of the corn crop, the stream of currency was again supplied, and the state moved forward with a steady progress.

THE AVERAGE YIELD.

The average yield for the state is put down at 31.6 bushels for the year 1866; Indiana, 36.3; Ohio, 38; Michigan 19; Kansas 31; Nebraska, 29; Maine, 36; Massachusetts, 34; New Jersey, 42.2. As we go South we find Virginia, 20.3; South Carolina being 5.9; Georgia, 6.2; Alabama, 9 and Louisiana 17 bushels per acre.

If we take these statistics for our guide we must consider New Jersey the best, and South Carolina the worst, state for the crop. Yet the general average being twenty-five bushels to the acre, this state is but a little above the average, notwithstanding its rich soil and genial climate; the state being in favor of the best farming of New Jersey, with the five-five out of six of the New England States leaving us in the yield per acre.

This condition of things is not very gratifying to our Western pride, but as it is a condition of things within our power to change, we should address ourselves to the task. When we boast of our millions of bushels of this staple we ought to keep in sight the million of acres that we raise over to obtain the quantity. But I fear these early figures will stand for some time to come, or until we change the result by improved modes of culture.

THE POINTS INVOLVED.

At present we are under no particular necessity to procure the greatest yield that is capable to the acre, without regard to cost; for population makes no such demand upon us, nor will such a course prove the most profitable. We must, therefore, seek for the best returns for our labor and capital invested. When land is cheap and labor dear, we may use more land and less labor to procure a given quantity of grain, and thus receive as large a percentage on the capital invested; but as land grows dear this plan of management must be changed to conform to the changed condition of things.

If the New England States produce more corn to the acre, it costs them more than they produce it at a net cost; on the other hand, we know that we can deliver corn at any point on the seaboard at a cheaper rate than they can, a fact that is duly considered.

The profit of any crop is the sum that it commands in market over and above its cost. Now, what most interests us is to widen this margin, and there is but one way in which we can do it: we cannot raise the price in the market, for this is a matter regulated by many other considerations besides the quantity of the particular crop on sale. As we cannot raise the price and thus widen the margin between the cost of production and that at which it is sold, we must see if it is not possible to reduce the cost of producing the crop, either by lessening the cost per acre, or to increase the yield, without adding to the cost, by a better system of management and of culture.

In the first place that part of the crop that we consume for the ordinary use of the farm, such as the feeding of teams, pork and beef for the family, is not affected by the market price; but the surplus, that which must find a market, to be exchanged for other needs, is the subject of further consideration. Shall it be sold in bulk or fed to animals and sold in the form of beef and pork? And yet in that case, if so fed, how shall it be done? In the ear, in the shock, or sent to the mill and ground, and then fed raw or cooked?

These are all questions pertinent to the subject, and we must have a place in considering the margin of profit. For this part of the subject we have but little time at command and will leave it until we come to the subject of the feeding of cattle and hogs for beef and pork, and the manufacture of highwines.

SOIL FOR CORN.

This grain may be considered the staple crop in all parts of the State, and is grown on every farm from Cairo to the Wisconsin line, and in nearly every case with a view to a surplus for market, either in the raw state or its products in beef, pork, mutton, butter or poultry. We may then say that all the various soils of the State are suited to its profitable production. This is true as a general thing and to a certain extent, but it would not be good advice to recommend corn as the leading crop on every farm and under all conditions of culture; yet every farmer will find it profitable to a certain extent in a rotation of crops, in all parts of the State, and on every variety of soils; whether in the driftless region about Galena, the loess, the prairie drift, the modified drift, the arenaceous flats or the river deposits; it is more or less valuable for this great staple of the West.

SCIENCE VS. ART.

Until within a few years the culture of the soil, and especially the culture of this crop, was an art only to be acquired by a long [illegible] [illegible] been established before the days of Leibig, it would have been simply a manual labor school, or a farm for the practical teaching of farm apprentices; but a now the application of chemistry and vegetable physiology to agriculture, the culture of the soil is taught in the schools, on the same grand plan as that of any other science. This school having been established for the teaching of those branches of learning relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts, it is our business to teach the science relating to these departments, rather than the arts themselves. I could not be expected to take this audience into the field, or march them over the State, to point out the various soils, and to have them demonstrate their relative value by direct application; but we may teach them the science upon which rests their success, when they come to practice, and apply these theories to the art of culture.

A NATURAL CORN SOIL.

Climate has much to do with this crop, while soil is also to be largely taken into the account. I have shown that the stony and comparatively sterile soils and frosty climate of New England produce an average cereal product above that of our rich prairies and genial climate, thus proving that there are certain conditions, subject to our control, that have much to do with results.

A natural corn soil must be rich, well drained and capable of withstanding drought. Such a soil is the

LOESS OF OUR RIVER BLUFFS.

We always find "Illinois River" corn to command the highest price in the Chicago market. It matters not how indifferent the crop may be in other parts of the State, this corn is always graded No. 1 or "extra"—always produces a good crop and always reliable. When the general crop is poor, the millers inquire for this corn; and, if it is not on the market, a man is started down the river to the neighborhood of Lacon, Beardstown or Havana, for a supply.

The reason of this superiority is mainly in the mechanical condition of the soil. It may not be any richer in the elements of plant growth, but it is thoroughly comminuted and drained, and hence is in a condition, at all times, to be plowed or cultivated. The spring rains do not retard the planting, nor do the protracted droughts check the crop. The loess of the great river bluffs is kilning of weeds. In this respect it is the sandy soils in a high state of fertility, with greater power of resisting drought. This soil covers no rivers, sometimes mixed with the drift, and sometimes underlying it, from one to ten feet, its presence always affecting the soil with which it comes in contact.

For the culture of the vine and orchard products this soil is of high value, while for corn, from the first settlement of the State, it has continued to maintain the superiority over all other soils. With such a soil, all we have to do is to plant early, and keep down the weeds, and the crop will be secured.

The depth of plowing on this soil is a matter of little moment, for the roots easily penetrate to any desired depth, as the soil is always friable, and readily penetrated by the rains, and never told stagnant water. It can, therefore, never suffer, even if plowed immediately after a heavy rain, as in the case of our rich loams and heavy clays.

We may take this soil as the standard for the corn crop, by which to measure the relative value of other soils, and by which to change them by artificial means so as to approximate their value.

To add sand and organic material to the clay soils to make it correspond to the loess is practically out of the question; but we can underdrain this soil and add fertilizers, so as to put it in a condition that it may produce good average crops, perhaps equal in value, though at an added expense.

If we had sufficient area of loess on which to grow all the corn required, it would be the best possible arrangement, and beyond competition; but such not being the case, we must make the best of such soils as are at hand.

This leads us to the consideration of

TILE DRAINING.

We all know that the gases that are washed out of the atmosphere by the falling rain have a stronger affinity for the soil than the water when the water can pass through the soil. This absorption is effected naturally in the loess, but not so in the clays or clayey soils. The water cannot pass off through them without artificial assistance, and this is accomplished by the aid of tile laid deeply in the soil, and forming a free outlet to the water, the soil holding the gases on account of its greater affinity to them. This is one of the principal reasons for the uniform fertility of loess formations, as they always retain the ammonia and other gases of the rain water. It will be seen that tile draining has a similar mechanical effect on the soil, hence the great value of tile draining. But this is not all the value to be obtained, for a soil thus treated, like the loess, is nearly always ready for the plow, and thus in the condition to be planted early in the season—a point of great importance, as I propose to show in its proper place.

This question of drainage involves another one—of capital—a condition that most farmers might not find it convenient to comply with, and this brings us to the inquiry in regard to using more capital and

LESS LAND,

or rather to turn part of the land into active working capital, with the intention of doubling the crop per acre. All our lands may not be so largely benefited by tile draining, but a large share of our clay loams, or heavy clay soils, as well as some of the sandy clays of the carboniferous limestones. The same ridge that crosses the Illinois Central Railroad at Onarga is an example of this latter variety of soil, containing a large or greater percentage of sand than the loess, yet it holds water like a sponge, and can only be made available by either tile or surface draining.

Wherever the water can pass through the soil, the air can and will follow, and, as it supplies a large share of the elements of plant growth, is of the utmost importance to the crop.

In the soil, the tendency of water is in two directions—the one downward by natural or artificial drainage, for the purpose of depositing ammonia and other gases; and the other upward, by capillary attraction, to supply moisture for the elements of fertility. To enable water to perform this double duty, the soil must be firmly comminuted, and not liable to pack or become tenacious. The passage of water and air downward through the soil has the effect to put it in condition for the ready penetration of the roots, through its strata and for the easy access of water from below by capillary attraction.

The old theory of composts has been rendered obsolete by this new science of draining, as it has been proved that when the water can pass through the soil the fertilizing elements are retained, unless the soil is very sandy or has not sufficient clay to absorb these gases, and this has led to the new mode of applying manure by top-dressing.

On many of our soils

SURFACE DRAINING

by back-furrowing into seed beds has proved useful in a general way and exceedingly valuable to this crop, not so much on account of aiding the fertility of the soil, as to allow of early planting and prompt culture after a heavy rain. These seed beds may be two to four rods in width, and ought to be laid out in the direction of the natural drainage, and in case of crossing a depression a cross drain should be made to lead off the water. Repeated plowings will raise these beds to any desired height, and thus keep the surface free of water, and allow of easy and prompt culture. In a wet season this is of the first importance, for corn will make little or no growth while water is standing on the surface, while the weeds are not affected by the same cause and rob the crop of those elements so essential to its growth. When we must destroy weeds between showers or rainy days, the surface must be in a condition to dry quickly, or the next shower will be in the way of their destruction, and the crop will suffer by their continued growth. There is no further extra cost in forming these seed beds, than the slight trouble of laying them off in a uniform width. Should the land be tile-drained, the dead furrows already made will facilitate the operation, and, by reversing the plowing, the surface can easily be made to assume its original level.

We shall next consider

THE TIME OF PLANTING.

In Central Illinois, say on the line of 40 degrees of latitude, planting ranges over a period of sixty days, or say from April 20th to June 20th. Plowing for the crop often precedes this by ten or twenty days. In all tenacious clays it is not desirable to plow when the ground is very wet, as it packs the soil, and this for the season, sets up its crop.

In this early plowing it often occurs that the heavy spring rains so pack the soil that the surface will need stirring with a cultivator to render planting possible, and to destroy the first crop of weeds.

As a general rule, our farmers prefer to plant from the first to the middle of May and put an early large or a temporary exception plant in on some of the land. Last spring a small amount was planted in April, all of which had to be replanted on account of rainy weather and the want of tile or surface draining. These heavy rainfalls occurred over the entire State, and active planting did not take place until the eighteenth of May, and continued until June 20th. That part of the crop planted as late as May 25th matured in about one hundred and twenty-five days. Some of it was injured by the frost of September 17 and 18. All of the later planted was more or less injured by frost. We may set down one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-five days as the average period necessary to mature a crop of dent corn, from the time of planting to its immunity from frost.

A warm arenaceous soil, a free use of manure and clean culture, will, of course, modify these figures to some extent; for it will see the light of the conditions of drainage in this connection. For a cold, wet season it warms the soil and thus hastens growth.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.

If we could follow up the daily plowing with the planter we should have no cause to complain of the want of a good stand; but this is not always practicable, some lines for the want of a corn-planter and sometimes for the object of check row planting, when it is necessary to allow a part of the field to lie for a day or two before it is planted. It must then be marked one way and planted at right angles to this marking, by depositing the seed at the point where the lines cross each other. As the mode of planting the field can be worked both ways with the team, which is very effective.

Several efforts have been made to construct a planter that would plant a land, or one of the seed beds before described, as plowed, and at the same time check row it, but hitherto these have been only partial. It is desirable to plant immediately after plowing, that many farmers plant their rows in the corn-drill, sometimes in drills, but mostly in hills with the common planter. In this way the young plants have the start of the weeds, and will be ready to work at the close of planting the field. If it is of a size to require some days to complete the work. In this way no time is lost, the work-team is kept busy in the field, and the weeds are easily kept in check.

No one thinks of planting by hand, and the entire crop of the State may be said to be planted with one machine, the planter drawn by horse power, and having two or three acres a day. The "Illinois Corn Planter," made at Galesburg, is the Moline Plow and Fairbank's Scales, is the standard of excellence in the several departments, by which all corn planters, plows and scales are measured.

THE DEPTH OF PLOWING.

This depends much on the condition of soil in regard to moisture, porosity, color, drainage and mechanical structure. In heavy clay and in our timber ridges and dry prairie sods, should be plowed deep, say eight to ten inches. Without deep plowing on this class of soils the crop will be uncertain, while on the loess and similar soils, plowing to any depth will not always suffice. Four to six inches will be found quite another thing. On sandy soils the depth of plowing is of even less importance, and the same rule holds good on all the sandy drained lands for the reasons before stated.

ROLLING.

There is nothing that has more distinctly marked the progress of corn culture than the general introduction of the roller. It serves to pulverize the soil and to render it more finely comminuted, adapting it for a supply of moisture, by capillary attraction. It has also great value as assisting in insuring a good stand. If we plant deep when the soil is cold or wet, the seed is lost; if shallow, without rolling, and the weather becomes dry, with high wind, the seed will be liable to fail of germinating; but if planted shallow in a finely pulverized soil, closely packed on the seed, the warmth of the sun, however slight, brings it forward, and the drying winds will have little influence in retarding the germination, and we thus insure a good stand, under almost all conditions of the weather. In case the soil is a little wet, so that it packs, however slightly, it is of great importance to have it pulverized and made friable. After the winter's frost ceases, the only remedy left is to accomplish this by mechanical means, and the roller offers the best facilities for this purpose.

CULTURE.

My time will not permit of going into all the minutiae of culture, and I will therefore proceed to give in detail a system that is simple and well adapted to cheap lands and dear labor, not one that will produce the greatest possible yield, but one that will make good returns for the capital and labor employed.

I will take it for granted that the soil is well drained, either naturally or by raised seed beds, as previously described. The plowing and planting to go hand in hand. The roller to precede the planter; two or three days after planting to be harrowed and again rolled. The object of this operation is two-fold—to comminute the soil and to pack the surface closely on the seed so as to hold the moisture necessary to its germination. It is also desirable as enabling us to cultivate at an earlier stage of its growth.

The culture to continue weekly, or as often as desirable until the period of laying bye the crop.

WILD UNBROKEN PRAIRIE

that has been pastured for some years when broken up to the depth of eight to ten inches at the proper time of planting, is found to be among the most valuable and certain of corn, giving a better than the old lands. This suggests the propriety of a rotation of crops with the meadow and pasture.

We might give some figures of the cost of cultivating forty acres in the manner we suggested.

To plowing forty acres eight inches deep, one and a half acres per day, at 75 per... $30.00
Rolling three days ... 9.00
Planting three days, including use of the ... [illegible]
Harrowing four days ... 12.00
Rolling three days ... 9.00
Working with two-horse cultivator four times twenty days ... 60.00
Husking and cribbing 2,400 bushels corn at seven cents ... 168.00

Total cost ... $350.00
Cost per acre ... 8.75
Cost per bushel ... 14.50

If we allow one-third for the rent of the land, as is the custom, we have the corn delivered in the crib at 21 18-100 cents per bushel to the tenant, while the owner of the land has twenty bushels to the acre for the use of his land, which at sixty cents a bushel, gives him ten dollars an acre as rent. I do not suppose that any person conversant with corn culture in this State, will consider this estimate above the average yield, under such a system of culture.

MANURES AND HOEING.

As a general thing manures are not applied to the corn crop in this State, but in every trial it has been found profitable.

No one thinks of going into our large fields with a hoe, but the price of land may advance so as to make this an object, with a view to increase the yield per acre.

I have but lightly sketched a few of the more prominent features regarding this great staple, that has given to the State a large share of her present prosperity, that has placed her in the front rank of the States of the Union and the central commercial power in the Northwest, and that will continue her in her onward progress.

Suicide of a Methodist Clergyman.

From the Burlington Hawkeye, Feb. 23.

We publish elsewhere the particulars, so far as they are known, of the suicide of Rev. John Mason, of Lowell, Henry County, at New London, in the same county, on Sunday night. Mr. Mason was well known and esteemed as a faithful and devoted minister of the Protestant Methodist Church. As we understand, he had just commenced a series of meetings at New London, having preached Sunday evening with more than usual fervor and earnestness. He went home with a friend, and retired about eleven o'clock, nothing strange having been observed in his conduct.

After retiring nothing further was heard from him. Monday morning, on going to the stable, Mr. Mason was found suspended in one corner of the building, near his horses, stiff and stark in death. From the surroundings it appeared that he had dressed hastily, his shoes being untied, procured a piece of small rope, took his place in the corner of the stable, tied the rope to a joist above, and then tied it about his neck, and by bending his knees threw the weight of his body upon the rope, and thus strangled himself to death. His body was frozen stiff. His tongue was rolled back in his mouth; the blood from the nostrils had run down on his clothing and frozen so that when discovered his body presented a ghastly and frightful appearance.

Mr. Mason leaves a wife and a large family of children. No cause for the terrible deed has yet been discovered.

The publication referred to is as follows:

NEW LONDON, Iowa, Feb. 22, 1869.

Editor of Hawk Eye.

DEAR SIR: Our usually quiet village was thrown into quite an excitement this morning by the discovery that the Rev. John Mason, of the Protestant Methodist Church of this place, had committed suicide under the following circumstances: He preached one of his usual good sermons last evening, and accompanied Mr. T. Redfearn to his residence and retired about 11 o'clock, and arose sometime afterwards and repaired to the stable of Mr. Snoddell's stable, where he was found suspended by the neck this morning. No cause can be assigned for this rash act, as he left a thing giving any reason for the rash conduct. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. W. A.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Several Cases on Long Island—Death of Mr. Ludlam—Interesting Report of His Case by the Attending Physicians.

The New York *Herald* says hydrophobia is at present raging to a fearful extent in the Empire State, but more particularly is this true of Queens County, L. I. For many years it has been the firmly established opinion that madness among dogs was peculiar to the summer months. Another theory is that most cases occur during unusually protracted wet seasons. From recent developments it would appear that the former supposition is untrue, and that rabid dogs are as numerous in January as July. In the short space of one month no less than thirty dogs, supposed to be mad, have been shot on the island, most of them in the vicinity of Flushing and Hunter's Point. Some five weeks ago a Mr. Berthkump and two children of Mr. Kromenarcher, at Foster's Meadows, were bitten. Their wounds were properly dressed and attended to at the time, and in a few days they all seemed as well as usual. Nothing further was thought of the matter until a few evenings since, when one of the children who was bitten, on attempting to drink a glass of milk, was taken with symptoms of hydrophobia, and died in the most horrible agony the next day. After death the body was so fearfully convulsed and drawn up as to be hardly recognizable. Since then Mr. Berthkump has shown symptoms of the disease, and it is possible will not recover. The other child is thought to be out of danger.

At Astoria a little girl was bitten a short time ago, and is now in a critical condition.

Dogs which, from their remarkable actions in biting other animals, were supposed to be mad, have been killed in Woodside, Flushing and Jamaica. Again, at Hunter's Point, on Friday last, a mad dog made its appearance, and was not killed until a gentleman named Carter, who was shielding a little girl from its attack, had been bitten. It would appear that the bite of an enraged dog is just as dangerous, and in one instance at least as fatal, as that of one that is mad.

On Monday a gentleman at Cypress Hills was severely bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. The great prevalence of the disease may be accounted for by the assertion that one dog in Jamaica, before being despatched, is known to have bitten five others.

In the case of Mr. Ludlam, who recently died from hydrophobia, the Health Department has obtained from Dr. Pennoyer, one of the attending physicians, the following detailed narrative of the case:

72 MADISON STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1869.

E. C. STILES, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent, &c.:

SIR—In compliance with your request of the 16th instant, I hereby furnish the desired report:

On Saturday morning last I was called to see Mr. Charles H. Ludlam, and found him suffering from pain in left side. On examination I found friction sound in the precordial region. There was some pain on taking a deep inspiration on the left side, low down, betokening incipient pleurisy. The tongue was slightly coated; pulse eighty-eight, full and regular. He had passed a restless night, his face was pale, betokening regular some nervous excitement, but not marked. I was requested to call again in the afternoon. Nothing was said at this time about any bite from a dog. Mr. Ludlam expressed the opinion that the attack was due to a severe cold, caused by injudiciously exposing himself without proper clothing.

In the afternoon, I called again, and found Mr. Ludlam relieved of the pain in his side, and could take a deep inspiration without difficulty; precordial friction sound remained the same; he was excited and somewhat fussy; he complained of tightness in the throat, some stiffness of the neck, and of the headache.

I was sent for again in the evening in great haste; was unable to get there before ten o'clock, as previous to this visit, I had not thought of rabies being the cause of the symptoms, but thought it well not to mention such a thing to the patient. I found him in great distress; he would not be touched, however, and would not take food or drink, shuddering to remove, his countenance had changed; he was very pale, and breathing rapidly, embarrassed, with frequent sighing; paroxysms brought on by the slightest noise, or rather by a current of air or the rubbing of a piece of paper, sufficient to reproduce them. Mention of food or drink produced intense suffering and alarm. Quantities of glairy sputa were rapidly brought up in the throat. These symptoms seemed to very little till about six o'clock on Sunday morning, when by the administration of chloroform sleep was produced for a short time at intervals. Afterwards he took a small quantity of nourishment without much difficulty.

At noon Doctors Hutchins and Goodwin saw the case with me in consultation, and concurred with me in my diagnosis and treatment. During the afternoon he became more violent, and shouting some time, he was attended with nausea and capsicum. Great thirst became marked at this hour, with burning in the throat. He was aware of the approach of spasms, and warned the bystanders of danger that he might inflict. His tongue and throat became more decidedly swollen, and his skin covered with a cold, clammy sweat. Paroxysms became more and more continuous, and most of the foregoing symptoms aggravated.

During the evening and night he became more and more furious, howled and roared, broke his bedstead to pieces, tore his bedding and frothed at the mouth; his countenance exhibiting great terror and anxiety, with expressions of rage.

He was under the influence of chloroform, with terrible severity until about 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday when the paroxysms became less frequent. Exhibiting signs of exhaustion, he lay gasping for breath. Frequently inactive and dozed and vomiting.

About 5 o'clock a. m. consciousness returned, and he was taken up and bolstered in an armchair. Vomiting now became excessive. The material thrown up was somewhat bloody. He then took some nourishment and stimulants. The skin at 7 o'clock a. m. became cold and covered with a clammy sweat; eyes bloodshot, protruding, and no pulse at the wrist; and by complete collapse and death.

Owing to the fact that the chloroform after the first night, seemed to arrest the heart's action every time it was used, it was not administered further, and we discontinued after noon on Sunday.

Since the death of Mr. Ludlam I have obtained the following statement from Mr. Daniel Monfort.

For three or four days before Mr. Ludlam was bitten the dog appeared unusually dull and sick. On the day and just before he was bitten the animal seemed exceedingly fierce. He jumped at Mr. Ludlam and stained him, running in a circle, ran a distance and killed a fowl, the rooster, jumping it up, at a favorite rooster, but did not injure it. Mr. Ludlam then caught the dog after some difficulty, took it by the neck and struck it with the open hand on the head.

The dog then bit him twice—on the ball of the right thumb and through the nail of the second finger of the left hand. The dog again ran, describing a circle as before. Mr. Monfort followed and tried again to cover the dog to him, but was unable to catch him. Mr. M. then procured a rope with a slip noose, followed the dog to the barn, and there the dog snapped at the stable man, seizing him by the hand but not drawing blood. Mr. M. succeeded then in securing him by the slip noose, and brought him to the door of the house, when the dog bit the rope so that it parted, and he again got away. In a few minutes the dog returned to the house and got under the stoop. Mr. Ludlam's little boy—two years old—reached under for him and the dog bit the child on the hand. The wound bled very freely, and the mother sucked it for a long while.

The dog was then kicked out of the house and shot by Mr. Ludlam in anger, not because he thought the dog was rabid.

The animal was a great favorite, and was never known to bite any one under the utmost provocation.

All of which is respectfully submitted. I am, sir, yours truly, JAMES PENNOYER, M. D.

A DROWNING HORROR.

Shocking Accident to Huntsmen in England—Six Men and Eleven Horses Drowned.

From the London Times, Feb. 6.

The York and Ainsty foxhounds met on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Stainley House, South Stainley, near Ripley. After finding in a whin cover near Stainley, the hounds ran through Copgrove, and thence toward Newby Park. The fox here crossed the river Ure, which was much swollen. Several of the gentlemen who were in pursuit attempted to cross the river at a ford some distance up the stream, but Sir Charles Slingsby, the master of the hounds, and a majority of those who were close up made for the ferry, which is almost directly opposite Newby Hall, and signalled for the boat to be sent across. Swollen by the late rains, and, to a great extent, diverted from its natural channel, the river, at this point some fifty or sixty yards broad, swept along with a strong, deep current. With little or no hesitation, the master of the hounds sprang into the boat, and in a very short time some twelve, or fourteen gentlemen, with their horses, crowded into a vessel intended to accommodate only half that number. Those who entered the boat were Sir Charles Slingsby, Orvis (the whip), Sir George Wombwell, Captain Vyner, Mr. Clare Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Robinson, Major Mussinden, Captain Molyneux, the Hon. Henry Molyneux, Captain Key, Mr. White and some more military officers from York Barracks. Viscount Downe, Lord Lascelles, and several others, who were either unable to find room in the boat or had their doubts as to its safety, remained on the banks awaiting its return.

No warning voice cautioned them when they started on what proved to some of them a fatal journey; indeed, their apparent luck in having gained the start of the others, was looked on with many envious eyes. Any such feeling was, however, of short duration. Seizing the chain by which the flat-bottomed boat is propelled, Captain Vyner and his brother pushed it off from the river side, and sent the vessel right into the stream. Before one-third of the distance had been traversed, Sir Charles Slingsby's horse became restive, and kicked the horse belonging to Sir George Wombwell. The latter—a high mettled chestnut—returned the kick, and something very like a panic arose among the horses. The boat swayed first to one side and then to the other, and finally it was fairly turned bottom upward.

For a moment the slimy bottom of the boat, rocked to and fro by the struggling of the men and horses, was all that could be seen by the spectators on the bank; then here and there in different parts of the stream heads began to appear, only to sink amid agonized cries, and hands and arms were flung up in despair. Horses were seen to battle with the current, striking out regardless of the injuries they inflicted on their masters, who were also swept by the current out of the reach of those anxious to afford relief. In some cases, however, the prompt measures taken by the spectators were effectual. Those who could swim cast off their coats and plunged to save their friends, while others, not so happily gifted, took less vigorous, though not less useful steps. Lines, formed of whips, were tied together, and thrown within reach of the drowning men, and several beams of wood which fortunately lay scattered about, were quickly launched on the stream. Captain Vyner was one of the first to get his head out of water, and to save himself from the current by clinging to the upturned vessel. After a vigorous struggle he reached the top of the boat, and was able to assist first Sir George Wombwell, and afterwards one of the York officers to the same position. Mr. White got on shore by means of the chain stretched across the ferry, while others were rescued by the means adopted for their safety from the banks.

In a very few minutes, however, it was found that six men and eleven horses had been drowned. Two horses were rescued. An account in a local journal says several gentlemen and horses were under the boat when it floated bottom upward. Among these were Sir George Wombwell and an officer from York, who was very badly kicked by the horses. Sir Charles Slingsby was seen by the spectators on the bank to strike out for the opposite shore, but when nearing it he threw up his hands, and the last seen of him was his body floating down the river with his head and legs under water. None of the others drowned were seen at all. Every effort was made by those upon the bank to rescue the sufferers. Mr. William Ingilby threw off his coat and plunged into the river, and made a desperate effort to reach Sir Charles Slingsby, but in this he unhappily failed, and with great difficulty and in a state of complete exhaustion reached the shore. Captain Vyner and Captain Preston plunged into the river in the hope of rendering assistance. Mr. Bartram, of Harrogate, rendered very active aid, and assisted to the shore one of those who had been thrown into the river and had clung to the chain of the ferry. The body of Sir Charles Slingsby was discovered 300 yards below the scene of the accident by Mr. Denison, of Ripon, and Mr. Wood, of the same city, about half-past 4 o'clock. The bodies of Captain Lloyd and Mr. Robinson were afterward taken out of the river, and all were conveyed to Newby Hall to await a Coroner's inquest.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Clues to the Assassin—Who the Murderer Really Is.

From the New York Sun.

SERGEANT LOWERY'S STORY.

It is painfully evident that the city authorities and the police officials are not working in harmony. While many persons suppose James Logan No. 2 to be the murderer, the police think they can fasten the crime, by the strongest chain of circumstantial evidence, upon James Maher, otherwise James Robinson. The particulars attending the arrest of Robinson are very interesting. Born in England, he came to this country, a vagabond and an outcast, some years ago. At first he was disposed to earn an honest living, but probably his natural depravity soon asserted itself, as he was arrested for burglary, tried, convicted, and sent to State Prison for two years.

For good conduct, Maher was released from Sing Sing some six weeks before the expiration of his sentence. He roved among the towns on the Hudson, and spent some time in Albany. His means of subsistence were precarious. At last he found himself in Troy, entirely destitute. He determined to return to New York. With this object in view, he hid himself among the freight on a Troy and New York steamer. Delaney, the main witness against him, was a mate on this steamer. When the boat left the Troy dock the usual search for "stowaways" was made, and Mr. James Maher was among the first driven up. He was ordered to work his passage, and did so. The mate saw that he was an efficient, hard-working man, and offered to employ him as a deck hand.

The offer was accepted. This was in the summer of 1867. For several trips Maher proved a faithful, sober employe, and became quite a favorite with the mate, who, observing the dilapidation of his clothing, gave him the hat and coat which, it is almost certain, were worn by the assassin of Mr. Rogers. Maher left the boat, and was soon lost in the slums of the city. Apparently he had a hard time of it. Within a few weeks he again sought a position on a Hudson River steamboat. He was successful, and was soon sailing through the Highlands a deck hand on the Vanderbilt.

The winter came. The boats were laid up, and Robinson and Delaney were out of work. Maher drifted about the city, a miserable outcast, still clinging to his hat and coat, and looking for subsistence. He went to the piers and sought work in loading and unloading vessels at their docks. He was unsuccessful. The 'longshoremen recognized him as an interloper. Their trade regulations are very strict. Maher was not a member of their protective society, and was driven off. Though discouraged, he appears not to have lost heart, for he picked up enough odd jobs to keep him from starving, while the station house in Captain Garland's precinct afforded him a shelter at night.

The fatal 31st of December came. Rogers was murdered in open daylight, within six feet of his own door. Immense rewards were offered for the detection of the murderer. The envelope found in the pocket of the coat torn from the murderer was photographed, and the dead walls of the city were placarded with displayed handbills containing the photograph. Arrest after arrest was made, and still the assassin was undetected. The public mind became in a feverish state of agitation. The subject of the murder seemed to monopolize conversation on the streets, in public conveyances, and within private dwellings.

Delaney lived with his wife in quiet apartments up town. He read the story of the assassination, the coat, and the hat, in the columns of the *Sun*. At breakfast one morning he laid down his knife and fork. Turning to his wife, he said:

"I believe Jim is the murderer of Rogers. The description of the coat and hat seems to tally with the coat and hat which I gave him."

"No, no, it can't be," was the reply; "it is only one of your singular suspicions."

Some further conversation ensued. Delaney seized his hat, drew on his overcoat, and left the house. On Broadway he met Sergeant Lowery.

"Sergeant, have you got the coat and hat worn by the murderer of Rogers?" Delaney asked.

"Yes."

"Can I see them?"

"Yes, if you will go with me to the station house."

They turned down Fourth street, and rounded the corner into Mercer street. The station house was entered. The coat was produced. Delaney took it in his hands, and carefully examined it.

"I can swear that I gave this coat to one of my deck hands," said he, after a short silence. He then described the hat perfectly, and told of private marks under the lining, which had not been previously noticed.

"And where is this James Maher?" eagerly inquired the Sergeant.

"I met him some weeks ago, and he told me he was sleeping in the station houses."

Night came. A carriage was procured, and a visit was paid to various station houses. In the last one visited, in Spring street, a man was found sleeping soundly. It was the supposed murderer. He wore nothing but a flannel shirt and a pair of pants.

"Get up, Jim Maher! You are wanted!" He sprang to his feet, stared at the faces before him, and quivered like a reed. In agitated tones he declared himself innocent of the murder. So fearfully excited was he that it took him a full quarter of an hour to pull on his coat and waistcoat.

A negro boy identifies him in another station house, and a prisoner instead of a lodger. On the following day the Sergeant turned the negro boy (who saw the murderer before the commission of the deed) loose in the corridor of the Mercer Street Station House. The Sergeant then visited Maher in his cell, and spoke of various things without allusion to the murder. The eyes of the negro boy became fixed on the prisoner. As the Sergeant left the cell door the boy followed him.

"Massa, I know dat are man what you was jes now talkin' to," he began, of his own accord.

"Well, what do you know about him?" replied the Sergeant.

"Why, he's de man what was standin' up by Mr. Roger's gate—the little man—jes afore de murder!"

"Get out, you black scoundrel, what do you mean? Talk about something that you know."

"Well, I can't half it," replied the boy. "Dat done gone jus de same man what was a standin' by de gate where Massa Rogers lives afore de murder, cause I seen 'im dere; an' de odder big tall man was across de street."

The boy has stuck to his story through thick and thin ever since.

It is in evidence that Maher was entirely destitute at the time of the murder, and that he made the remark, "The first —— of a —— that I find with any money, I'll have it if I have to cut his —— guts out!" This evidence will be produced on the trial.

Arrival Out of the City of Paris and of the Russia—The City of Paris Ahead.

The fact of the steamers City of Paris and Russia, of the Inman and Cunard lines respectively, leaving this port the same day, has been a topic of public interest ever since their departure. The competition existing between the companies, and the well-known speed of the steamers, alike led the public to the belief a trial of speed between them had been attempted. Yet we do not believe that both steamers made an extra effort, despite the excellent time made, and the fact that a number of large bets were dependent on the result, are taken into consideration. Both vessels arrived in Europe yesterday, the City of Paris passing Crook Haven at 5 o'clock, and the Russia at 6:30 a. m. The City of Paris left Sandy Hook on Wednesday, February 10, at 3:20 p. m., the Russia following at fifty-five minutes later. The time made is remarkably good for this tempestuous season of the year, the City of Paris making the trip in eight days, fourteen hours, and thirty minutes, the Russia only fifty five minutes more.

The owners of the steamships strenuously deny that there was any race intended, and this is, doubtless, the fact. The City of Paris in starting out before its announced date, according to the explanation of Mr. Dale, merely supplied the place of the City of Baltimore, which had arrived at Halifax late, without coal. The Inman line having two steamers in port, spared the City of Paris, which has arrived in Europe in time to take the City of Baltimore's day of departure. Mr. Cunard denies that the Russia was in any condition to race, and asserts that the reports of the vessel having been fitted up for that purpose are devoid of truth.

It is claimed by the officers of the Cunard line that the Russia arrived at Queenstown at 6:30, and that she has beaten the City of Paris 3 hours and 30 minutes. Mr. Dale stated that the City of Paris was off Crook Haven at 5 a. m., and the Russia at 6:30. The time from Crook Haven to Queenstown is five hours. In this view of the case, the speed of the two vessels may be considered as unsettled, until the logs of the respective vessels are received.

It will be observed that Mr. Cunard denies that the Russia was in any condition to race. It is hoped, for the sake of the travelling public, that no attempt was made on the part of the owners of either vessel to enter into any contest of speed, for, in view of the many disasters at sea, if people should be led to entertain an idea that steamships raced across the ocean, few would be so bold as to risk a passage by them. There are sound reasons for believing that the owners of each of the lines named would decline to enter into a race, no matter what might be the wager or the reputation at stake.—*New York World.*

Suicide.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Feb. 24.—A young lady named Orrilla Kramer, of this place, who had been staying with her aunt some three miles in the country, committed suicide on [illegible] by poisoning herself. Medical aid was called, but too late to save her. After taking the poison she [illegible] her reason for so doing [illegible] but would not say what it was.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Insurance Case on Trial.

Suit for Breach of Promise.

The Will of the Late Jonathan Burr.

A Bequest of $300,000 to Charitable Institutions, and $55,500 to Relatives.

Divorces, New Suits, Etc.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday two criminal cases were disposed of by the entry of *nol. pros.* These were the cases of:

United States v. Charles J. Beattie. Transmitting false vouchers.

United States v. The Same. Falsely making and forging vouchers.

NEW SUITS.

Robert C. Loomis v. John D. Easter, Elijah H. Gammon and A. T. Bates. Assumpsit. Damages $6,000. [A similar suit was commenced in the Superior Court.]

Charles B. Coe et als. v. Samuel L. and Samuel M. Clarke. Assumpsit. Damages, $2,000.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings were minuted:

Discharged—John C. Dennis, of Forest, Livingston County; John B. L. Lemoine, of Kankakee; B. B. Bowman, of Brimfield, Peoria County; Jean J. Knapp, of Victoria, Knox County; N. Powers, of Neponset.

Petition Dismissed—James Ochick, of Rock Island.

Entitled to Apply for Discharge—D. D. Barton, of Chicago.

Adjudications—W. H. Lipman, of Victoria, Knox County; Walt. Meyer, of Young America, Warren County; W. H. Woods, of Rock Island County; Charles H. Tanner, of Rock Island County; Thomas Colton, of Chatsworth, Livingston County.

Denial of Bankruptcy—Hirsch Jacobi, of Peoria.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Court is at present, and in all human probability will be during a day or two, engaged in the trial of one of the numerous insurance causes of the late firm of Lehman Hochburg & Brothers. This present is a suit against the Commercial Insurance Company of this city, brought upon a policy for $5,000. There ten of these suits commenced in the Circuit Court on the 16th day of May, 1862, of which eight were transferred to the United States Circuit Court, the defendants being non-residents. In all of these cases the Insurance Companies that were sued seem to have made common cause. Three of them have been tried in the United States Court with somewhat varying results. The plaintiffs were awarded damages in two, and the defendant in the other took the verdict. It would appear that the plaintiffs, having been in business for about a year, at No. 173 Lake street, the premises were burned on the 2nd of March, 1867. Regular proofs of loss were made, in compliance with the conditions of the policies, these proofs being verified by oath. The books of the firm, somewhat damaged by the conflagration, fell into the hands of the insurance men, and the proofs alleging that there were goods in store valued to cash at $56,961.56, of which the loss was estimated as of the value of $55,444.34. There was a call made upon the plaintiffs to make a more circumstantial statement; they were required, under the terms of the policy, to answer interrogatories as to the amount of capital which had been invested in the business; the quantity in value of goods purchased and sold; the expenses of conducting the business, &c. This statement was made, as is claimed, no opportunity being allowed to verify it by the books of account. It was claimed that $18,000 was invested as capital; that the firm had purchased goods to the sum of $109,000; that there was put into the store, when the copartnership was formed, goods to the value of $25,000, making in all $135,000 of purchase and goods, and that of these, $74,000 worth had been sold, the balance being, as at first stated, $56,000 of stock on hand. It was also stated that an inventory was made in January preceding the fire, when it was discovered that, although no money had been made, the capital of the firm had not been impaired, and the amount of goods in store had not been diminished. They allege that there was no indebtedness for merchandise, and only a debt existing of about $9,000 for money borrowed. The defendant in this, as in the other cases, claims that this was a fraudulent statement; that the amount of goods claimed was not in stock at the time of the fire, and therefore that no such amount as claimed was lost. They also complain that there was an exaggeration of the capital, that the money of goods was not, as is reported, and that the purchases were less than is sworn to. Claiming the facts to be thus, it is also claimed that the policy is vitiated for fraud. It is also claimed by all the defendants that the circumstances of the breaking out of the fire are such as warranted the companies in causing a legal investigation of the causes. The total sum of all the policies sued on is $41,000.

A default was entered in a breach of promise case. This is the case of Annie Fisher v. John Loughlin, he would appear to ewe the fact, two hundred and parties. The defendant is held to bail. The complainant alleges of herself that she is of the age of eighteen years, and that she has been in all things chaste. She charges that John won her love and esteem; that in July last he promised her marriage, and that he now refuses to accord to the conditions of his assumpsit. She also alleges her belief that the promise was given to her with a view to seduce her, being this upon a factor whatever his daughter was seen under of any means. It is also charged that when the defendant was informed of her physical condition, he abandoned her, and caused the report to be made to her that he had gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was courting her that she [illegible]; he made a search, he went, spent some money and several days in the attempt to find him out, and at last returned; and which information as makes her believe that he is now living in this city. The damages claimed are forty three thousand dollars.

IN CHANCERY.

Mary Otten v. Henry Otten. Decree of divorce on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. The decree awards the custody of the four children to the complainant. The complainant testified that she is the age of thirty-nine years, and has been a resident in this city for a quarter of a century, having been married on the 28th day of February, 1836, to the defendant; that the defendant is of the age of fifty years; that her husband had been an habitual drunkard for three years, and that he had, during that time, been intoxicated ever week; that he ill-treated her, insomuch that he was going through the better part of the week; he also threatened to kill her, drove her out of the house; she was in the habit of using threats, but also frequently, threatened to kill her, several times caused the house and doors to be on their children out of the house, and at one occasion, struck her with a chair in the face so badly that she was in the hands of a doctor for a week. Lilly Otten, a daughter of the parties, aged 21 years, corroborated these statements, and one John Kleinheisen, one a neighbor, testified as to the fact that in October last he rescued the wife, as he believed, from death, as the husband had knocked her down and was threatening to kill her by the use of a stick which he had in his hand.

NEW SUITS.

William Erby et al. v. Eben A. Radford, Ottar Fischer and Henry Bomer. Replevin of the stock, tools, machinery and fixtures of wagon factory, No. 138 North Wells street.

George W. Carson et al. (Carson & Noble) v. Michael Kennedy. Assumpsit. Damages, $5,000.

John Chapman v. John Hearn. Bill to reform a contract leasing the south half of west quarter of section 12, 40, 12.

Rose Pool v. Charles W. Pool. Petition for divorce on the ground of cruelty. The complainant states that she married defendant in the city (of which place she has been a resident during twelve years), on the 15th day of September last. She charges him with cruelty; says that he has choked and beaten her, and intensifies the charge by the allegation that he lately threw her upon a bed and threatened to kill her, at the same time holding a large knife over her. She says also that at the time of her marriage, she owned, of her own, a house valued at $800, and charges that her husband pretending to secure her a guarantee lease, fraudulently caused her to sign a power of attorney under which for his own uses he has encumbered by a chattel mortgage.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The trial of Stewart and the woman Riley, for the killing of Herbert, in a house of ill-fame on Jackson street, was continued.

JUDGMENTS.

Theodore Kraft, et als. v. Peter Walsh. By confession for debt, $317.75. Damages, $34.42.

William H. Peck v. John R. Johnson. Distress for rent. Amount found to be due, $118.

NEW SUITS.

Anson D. Griffin v. Hiram A. Tucker and Warren T. Hacox. Bill to redeem from mortgage sale. The property is an undivided eighth part of sub lots 1 to 35, inclusive of lot 1, block 18, and sub lots 1 to 19 inclusive, and 35 to 38 inclusive, of lot 2, block 18; lots 9 to 33, 35 to 45, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80 in block 20; lots 1 to 45 in block 21; all of blocks 28, 29 and 30 in Sheffield's Addition.

William H. Richardson v. Benjamin F. Abbott. Attachment as against a non-resident. Indebtedness stated at $1,000 on a bill of exchange.

Robert C. Loomis v. John D. Easter, Elijah H. Gammon and A. T. Bates, co-partners. Assumpsit. Damages, $6,000.

Henry H. Gay v. C. C. P. Holden. Assumpsit. Damages $500.

John Clark v. Joseph Lombard, William H. Fairbanks and O. W. Emerson. Case. Damages, $2,000.

James Geary v. Berthold Lowenthal and Linus Silverman. Debt $6,000; damages $3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

The will, &c., of the late Jonathan Burr was yesterday produced in this court and admitted to probate. It appears that the testator had been stricken to Solomon A. Smith, Sr. That gentleman having met with an affliction by the death of his son, a New York, it would appear that he had overlooked the fact of his possession. William Blair, Solomon A. Smith and Josiah L. James, executors, appointed by the will, received letters testamentary, each giving his own bond in the sum of $733,000. Eldridge G. Hall, who was also named in the will renounced. The estate is represented to consist of bonds, stocks, bills receivable, and other personal property estimated to be of the value of $150,000; real estate, $230,000. Deceased left no wife or child or descendant of a child, but several nephews and nieces: Charles Atkins Burr, Mary J. Burr, Olive B. Wrisley, Lucy Jane Bigelow, David Burr, Charles Ames Burr, Zelpha B. Stephens, and Julia Green, his only heirs at law.

The will was executed on the 31st day of December, 1867. It makes the following bequests:

1. The executors are to take possession of all the assets of the estate, in trust, to pay his debts, funeral expenses and the legacies.

2. To his brother, Charles Burr, $3,000 in money.

3. To Julia, Emily, Horace, Elijah, Charles A. and Zilpha, children of Charles Burr, each the sum of three thousand dollars.

4. To Charles A. and Mary J., children of Horace Burr, a deceased brother, each three thousand dollars.

5. To Olive B. Wrisley, wife of George Wrisley, three thousand dollars.

6. To David, the son of David Burr, a brother, deceased, three thousand dollars.

7. To Minnie, the daughter of Eliza A. Ballard, one thousand dollars.

8. To Avilla Thompson, once the wife of his brother David, five hundred dollars.

9. To George Wrisley, one thousand dollars, in trust, the annual income to be devoted to the education of his son Jonathan B. Wrisley, until he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, when the principal sum is to be paid over to him.

10. To Lucy Jane, wife of Gilbert L. Bigelow, all of his household furniture, plate, portraits, pictures and library, with special provision that have not been otherwise disposed of, and not accounted for in court.

11. To Eldridge G. Hall and Solomon A. Smith twenty thousand dollars, in trust, the income to be for the use of Lucy Jane Bigelow as separate estate during the term of her natural life; such income to be receipted for by her in person, and in no wise to be liable for the debts or engagements of her husband; and in further trust, at her decease, to pay to each child of hers that may survive her, the sum of two thousand dollars; any amount over to be distributed pro rata in the proportion in which the bequests are made in the will, to the several legatees who are named in the will.

12. To the Chicago Historical Society, two thousand dollars, in trust; the annual interest to be used to defray the expenses of the publications of the society; the principal not to be in any wise diminished, but to remain as a permanent fund.

13. To the Home of the Friendless, the west half of the east half of lot 7, and west half of the east half of lot 6 in block 33 original town, with the improvements thereon, in trust; three-fourths of the annual income to be expended for the carrying out of the purposes of the institution, and one-fourth of the annual income to be used in defraying the expenses of the Burr Mission and Mission School and free chapel, on Third avenue.

14. To Thomas B. Bryan, the east half of east half of lot 6, block 33, original town, and the improvements, in trust, to hold the same, the rents in [illegible] of [illegible] to be paid [illegible]

ity, so that permanently he shall convey the estate to the corporation that shall come to the corporation he may, the rest [illegible], in trust, to be used in maintaining a condition to relieve the [illegible] to the school [illegible] the property be conveyed to the corporation, the money and to be paid [illegible] viced for in the said [illegible].

15. To William A. [illegible], $5,000, in trust, [illegible] a hospital in Chicago [illegible].

16. The residue of the estate to be divided into eleven equal parts.

17. One eleventh to be bequeathed to the Home [illegible] of Chicago [illegible] annual income in defraying [illegible].

18. One eleventh to the [illegible] of New York, in trust, [illegible] Bibles and other [illegible], adapted to the [illegible] of the blind.

19. One eleventh to the [illegible] of Chicago, to be expended in the [illegible] expense of the institution.

20. One eleventh to the [illegible] to be expended in defraying [illegible].

21. One eleventh to the [illegible] Board of [illegible] purchase of books of [illegible], the circulation of the [illegible], if, at any time, there is a [illegible] to be used in purchasing [illegible] of the children.

22. Two-elevenths to the [illegible] trust, to expend the annual income of the fund for needy and [illegible] known integrity.

23. One-eleventh to the Orphan Asylum of Chicago, income to be in the payment of [illegible].

24. One-eleventh to the [illegible], in trust, to pay the [illegible] current expenses of the Burr [illegible] Mission School, and Free Chapel.

25. One-eleventh to the [illegible] in trust, from the income, the [illegible] industrial school in the south [illegible] similar to the Burr School, [illegible] to be not established within three [illegible] the fund to be distributed [illegible] lapsed legacy, as [illegible].

26. The executors are to pay [illegible] ceased, his funeral expenses [illegible] administering upon the estate [illegible] the burial lot at Graceland, [illegible] monument.

27. The executors are authorized [illegible] convey.

28. The estate is to be settled [illegible] the decease of the testator.

29. All investments of funds [illegible] to be in bonds of the United States [illegible] of Illinois, the County of Cook [illegible] cured by mortgages or first-class [illegible] or upon unincumbered real estate.

30. The executors are only [illegible] give their personal bonds. The [illegible] officers act in their place, they [illegible] not be subject to [illegible].

31. Josiah L. James, William [illegible] Hall and Solomon A. Smith are appointed executors.

A codicil was appended to the will, on the [illegible] day of August, 1868. Its provisions are:

1. To Mrs. Martha P. Sewell [illegible] his brother Horace, is left five [illegible].

2. To Mr. Locke, the nephew [illegible] Charles Burr, five hundred dollars.

3. To Charles Burr, a [illegible].

4. Archer Gurley is declared [illegible] place of Solomon A. Smith, [illegible] to hold the fund created [illegible] Bigelow.

5. In case the hospital assigned [illegible] (16th section) be not [illegible] it is to be divided as hereinbefore [illegible] legacies.

6. In the event that the Burr [illegible] &c., ceases to exist its share in [illegible] Home of the Friendless.

7. In case any institution [illegible] shall be not organized within [illegible] fund established for the [illegible] go over such, being mentioned [illegible].

8. If case any institution fails [illegible] the objects of its organization [illegible] devoted to the [illegible] institution then named.

FOUND DEAD.

A Once Prominent Man [illegible] and Filth in the [illegible] of Chicago.

Strange Memo[illegible]

An elderly man, yet unidentified [illegible] few documents found on [illegible] came to his death early yesterday [illegible] Lake street, in the vicinity [illegible] [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING [illegible]

If we were to reprint yesterday's [illegible] the condition of the local money [illegible] would answer without a single [illegible] day. Regular trade in any line [illegible] though there is an active demand [illegible] which is speculative to a great [illegible] tors in this respect are worthy [illegible] banks that in any other business [illegible] large amount of capital is stored [illegible] those commodities here, and [illegible] same direction in the hope of an [illegible]. Wholesale merchants still complain [illegible] culty of collections in the country [illegible] all quarters of the country [illegible] roads have been in a very bad [illegible] marketing of produce has been [illegible]. The present state of stagnation [illegible] last long. It is believed that in [illegible] wheat-growing districts the farmers [illegible] up," and are desirous of selling [illegible] their crops—about one-half of [illegible] being held by them yet. Indeed [illegible] had begun about two weeks ago [illegible] of the roads temporarily checked [illegible] activity of money here is not of [illegible] indicates active business in the [illegible]. It is a borrowing demand to carry [illegible] "counter business" at the banks [illegible] and checking which is the [illegible] activity in regular trade, is just now [illegible] light.

The movements of currency [illegible] are very light, though some shipments [illegible] were made by banks to New York [illegible]

Exchange is scarce as there is very [illegible] against shipments of produce, and [illegible] for sales between banks to-day [illegible] 50c per $1,000 premium. It is [illegible] that the course of exchange all over [illegible] States has turned completely around [illegible] two weeks or so. Thirty days ago [illegible] change was selling in New Orleans [illegible] $1,000 discount, and ten day ago at [illegible] in Cincinnati it was at from [illegible] and below at similar rates. Now [illegible] change sells in New Orleans at [illegible] mium, and is above par in Cincinnati [illegible] here. This shows that the movement [illegible] of all kinds has been checked, and [illegible] cy from all quarters of the country [illegible] to New York. The movement, however [illegible] only a temporary one, but it has [illegible] money abundant in New York.

Brokers' rates for buying and selling [illegible] at their counters here, remain unchanged [illegible] premium selling and from par to [illegible] buying.

Government Bonds run up rapidly [illegible] are quoted at 80 in the former [illegible] evening. Every advance in the London [illegible] reach a higher figure than bonds [illegible] mended there before, and they are [illegible] nearly high enough to get another [illegible] at the close of the week, but even if it [illegible] will only be the prelude to an advance [illegible] ket prices. Railway Stocks have been [illegible] to-day, though some of the miscellaneous [illegible] have changed two or three per cent.

Dealers' quotations for buying and [illegible] ernment Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold, [illegible] this market, this afternoon, were as follows:

[illegible]

The vast heap of gold in the Bank [illegible] continues to accumulate. The [illegible] week ending February 4th shows an [illegible] 9,739,000 francs in coin since the [illegible].

Below are given the closing quotations [illegible] ernment Bonds in New York to-day [illegible] with the price on the corresponding [illegible] year, and also the last semi-annual [illegible] each issue:

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Money—Market quiet [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Interesting Insurance Case on Trial.

Suit for Breach of Promise.

The Will of the Late Jonathan Burr.

A Bequest of $300,000 to Charitable Institutions, and $55 500 to Relatives.

Divorces, New Suits, Etc.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday two criminal cases were disposed of by the entry of nol. pros. These were the cases of:

United States v. Charles J. Beattie. Transmitting false vouchers.

United States v. The Same. Falsely making and forging vouchers.

NEW SUITS.

Robert C. Loomis v. John D. Easter, Elijah H. Cammon and A. T. Bales. Assumpsit. Damages $6,000. [A similar suit was commenced by the Secretary of State.]

Charles H. Coe et ale, v. Samuel L. and Samuel M. Clarke. Assumpsit. Damages, $6,000.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following proceedings were minuted:

Due Accounts—John C. Dunda, of Forest, Livingston County; John B. L. Lemoine, of Kankakee; B. B. Bowman, of Brimfield, Peoria County; John F. Wagg, of Toulon, Stark County; N. Powers, of Negro-ist.

Petition Dismissed—James Ohlen, of Rock Island.

Refused to Apply for Discharge—D. D. Barton, of Chicago.

Adjudications—W. H. Lyman, of Victoria, Knox county; Wm. Moyer, of Young America, Warren County; W. H. Woods, of Rock Island County; Charles H. Isaacs, of Rock Island County; Thomas Colton, of Chatsworth Livingston County.

Petitions of Bankrupts—Hirsch Jacobi, of Peoria.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Court is at present, and to all human probability will be during a day or two, engaged in the trial of one of the most interesting cases that has been on the docket for some months—the suit of Lucian Swingley & Brothers, Tuie proceeds is a suit against the Germania Insurance Company of this city, to obtain upon a policy for $2,000. There ten of these suits originated in the Circuit Court on the 15th day of May, 1866, of which eight were transferred to the United States Circuit court, the defendants being incorporated. It is of these cases the Insurance Dispatcher that we need seem to have made special mention. The case on trial has been tried in the United States Circuit Court, several times, and upon each occasion varying results. The plaintiffs were awarded damages in 1866, and the defendants in the following year took the verdict. It would appear that the plaintiffs have at last succeeded in getting a jury to their way of thinking, for the present trial has resulted in favor of the plaintiffs. The case was given to the jury on the afternoon of the 15th, when it was discovered that, after the jury had been locked up for the night, a number of papers had been improved, as the amount of evidence in the case was voluminous. They allege that there was no intendedness for more than an hour, and that the sacrifice of about $9 00 for so many hours was a little too much. The Court, however, claims that this is a false statement; that the amount of evidence was not so large as to occupy the time of the jury, and therefore that no such amount as $9 00 was due. The Court also considers that there was an exaggeration in the case; that the jury were locked up for the night at 8 o'clock, and discharged at 9 o'clock, and that the amount of time consumed was not more than an hour and a half. The

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Evening.

Action in Relation to the City Deposits.

The Salaries of the Police Department.

Resolution to Order the Construction of an Immense Viaduct on Halsted and Sixteenth Streets.

A Movement for the Repeal of the Sample License Law.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Upon the calling of the roll there were present: The Mayor; Ald. Rahm, McRoy, Calkins, Sheridan, Macalister, Hildreth, Rafferty, Woodard, Holden, Russell, (B. F.), Buehler, Beebe, Schmidt, Schintz, Berger, Shackford, Hering and Mansur.

INDIANA AVENUE.

Ald. McRoy presented a petition for an order directed to the Board of Public Works, requiring them to prepare a new assessment for the paving of Indiana avenue, from Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth street. Passed.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

Ald. Holden presented the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, This Council did recently pass upon certain amendments to our city charter, and, among others, one embodying the following: "The Treasurer may be required to keep all moneys in his hands belonging to said city, in such bank or banks, or other place or places of general deposit in the manner and upon the conditions, and upon such rate of interest or otherwise as the Common Council may from time to time, by resolution or ordinance, provide, order, establish or direct;" and,

WHEREAS, This amendment, after having been adopted by the Council, was forwarded to our delegation at Springfield, with a request that the same be passed by the General Assembly, and embodied in our city charter as a law of our municipality; and,

WHEREAS, It is now reported that there are fears of the failure of this most important measure becoming a law—a measure which, if ratified by the General Assembly, will save to the tax-payers of the city of Chicago from $30,000 to $50,000 per annum in the way of interest on her values in bank; and,

WHEREAS, The public credit of Chicago demand this right; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Chicago, That our representatives from Cook County in the General Assembly be, and they are hereby, again requested to spare no efforts to secure the passage of the following amendments to the charter of the city of Chicago:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago and the several acts amendatory thereof, into one act, and to revise the same," approved February 13, 1863, and also the several amendments thereof:

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. That the first sentence of Section 17, of chapter 5 of said act, approved February 13, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following clause adopted instead thereof, viz.: The Treasurer may be required to keep all moneys in his hands belonging to said city in such bank or banks or other place or places of general deposit, or in such place or places of deposit in the manner and upon such conditions and upon such rate of interest or otherwise, as the Common Council may from time to time, by resolution or ordinance, provide, order, establish or direct.

SEC. 2. That Section 31 of the said Chapter 5 be amended by inserting in the third line, after the words "without loaning or using," the following words, viz.: "Unless differently directed by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council." And so that the same words be inserted in the fifteenth line immediately after the words "without interest."

SEC. 3. That Section 32 of the said Chapter 5 be, and the same is hereby, so amended that the word "unlawfully" shall be inserted before the word "use," wherever the same occurs in the said section, so that the same shall be construed to read "unlawfully use," &c.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and is hereby, directed to cause a certified copy of the above preamble, resolution and bill to be forwarded at once to our delegation at Springfield, and to the Speakers of the two houses of the General Assembly.

Ald. Holden moved to adopt the resolution.

Ald. Mansur moved to lay over and publish.

Ald. Woodard moved to refer the paper to the Committee on Judiciary.

The Mayor ruled that the paper must go to the committee.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Macalister moved that the Comptroller be directed to refund the money paid on special assessments for alleys in Blocks 19 and 20, Canal Trustee's subdivision of southeast half of fractional section 17. Passed.

DESIGNATION OF STREETS.

A proposition was received from Caswell & Lockman, proposing to place the names of streets on the corner lamp-posts at one dollar per lamp. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

TAX CERTIFICATES.

Ald. Shackford moved that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the certificate of a tax sale of lot 3, block 25, section 21, 39, 14, in possession of John Forsythe as purchaser. It is stated that the property was reserved as a public highway, and should be a portion of Sixteenth street at the intersection of Clark. Passed.

AID TO THE INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Ald. Woodard presented a draft of a charter amendment to authorize the city to issue bonds for the endowment of the Mechanical Department of the Industrial University—the amount to be $250,000 of seven per cent bonds.

Ald. Holden moved to pass.

Ald. Shackford moved to refer to the Committee on Finance. Referred.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were received:

For opening and extending Morgan street, in the West Division. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

For lamp posts on Illinois street, from Pine to St. Claire streets. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lights.

SALARIES OF THE POLICE.

Ald. Comiskey presented the following preamble and resolution, which were, on motion of Ald. Dixon, referred to the Committee on Police:

WHEREAS, A bill is now pending in the Legislature for the purpose of increasing the salaries of the officers of the police force; and,

WHEREAS, No provision is contained in said bill which increases the salaries of the patrolmen as at present established; and,

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the Common Council that if any increase is to be made in the pay of the force, it certainly should apply to the patrolmen, who have got to do all the work and perform all the laborious duties; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Chicago, That we are opposed to any bill for the increase of the salaries of officers of the police force at the present time, but that if any increase is or ought to be made it certainly should be in the salaries of patrolmen and firemen who have got to risk their lives for the protection of the lives and property of the people.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature from this city be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to use their influence, and to vote against any bill which contemplates increasing the salaries of police officers without a corresponding increase in the salaries of the patrolmen and firemen.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be, and he is hereby, instructed to send a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the members of the Cook County delegation in the Legislature.

REFUNDING OF TAXES.

A petition was received for the refunding of surplus money collected on the assessment for improving Michigan street from Clark street to Kingsbury. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was presented from the Church of the Atonement to have returned to them tax paid during two years. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Ald. Helm moved that the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred, some six weeks since, the appraisement and leasing of school lands, be ordered to report at the next meeting of the Council. Passed.

WANTED—A TUNNEL.

Petition for a tunnel between the North and South Divisions. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North and South Divisions.

EXCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Salisbury presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That the Comptroller and Finance Committee be and they are hereby authorized to transfer all moneys that are now in the hands of the Treasurer, that are credited to the different special assessment accounts, when the improvement has been finished, and the contractor paid, or a street has been opened, and the property condemned and paid for, and there is a balance left on said account, they shall place all such accounts to the credit of a fund for the payment of all claims that any property owner may have against the city for money that he has paid over the amount of the cost of his improvements; and if the Comptroller and Finance Committee, after placing the above amounts to the credit of this fund, find that there is not money sufficient to pay all demands that property owners have against the city, then they may borrow the amount or transfer from some other account an amount sufficient to pay all property owners that have paid their assessments, and the cost of said work did not amount to as much as they have paid in front of their premises; and the Comptroller is authorized to pay all of the claims of this description when called for.

SIDEWALKS.

Petitions were received for sidewalks on the south side of Whiting street, 150 feet west of Clark street; north side of Catharine street, from Centre avenue to Morgan street; which were referred to the Board of Public Works.

WATER PIPES.

A petition was received from Alderman Berger for the laying of water pipes on Barr street from Division street to Clybourne avenue. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

WHY?

Ald. Donnellan moved that it be referred to the Tax Commissioner to report why the increase of taxation on personal property exists in the case of Valentine Keller, who was assessed last year $7.50 on personal property which is this year taxed in the sum of $85.

ANOTHER AVENUE.

A petition was received to change the name of Congress street to that of Ashland avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

ORDERED TO REFUND.

Ald. Sheridan moved that the Comptroller be directed to refund the money collected for the improvement of Archer avenue. Carried.

NORTH DEARBORN STREET.

Ald. Schmitt presented an ordinance to repeal the ordinance and the approval of the assessment roll for the paving of North Dearborn street from Division street to North avenue. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division.

VIADUCTS.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the Board of Public Works be ordered to prepare plans and specifications for a viaduct over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at Halsted street, the six street bridges to be built with an iron abutment, and have retaining walls to be of stone, with approaches suitably graded. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

BRIDGE AT TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

Alderman Hildreth moved that the Board of Public Works be required to present an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over the South Branch at Twenty-second street. Referred to the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENTS ANNULLED.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance to annul assessments for paving Archer avenue and Twenty-second street, and the alleys in Blocks 19 and 20, between Taylor and Farquar streets and Halsted street and Blue Island avenue. Passed.

VIADUCT AT SIXTEENTH STREET.

The Board of Public Works reported in relation to the construction of a viaduct at Sixteenth street, as follows:

The Board of Public Works regard the subject of the manner of the crossing of the thoroughfares of this city, by railroads, as one deserving the most careful attention.

The serious objections to the crossing of one of our through streets by a railroad at the same grade with the street, are becoming every day more manifest. Every day, as the city grows, and its railroad business multiplies, the danger to life becomes greater, [illegible] more frequent and of [illegible].

With a view of remedying this evil at one of the most important crossings in the West Division, [illegible]

The board deem the offer very fair on the part of the railway companies, and believe it to be for the interest of the city that they be accepted.

The passage of the following ordinance is recommended:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works are hereby authorized to cause a viaduct to be constructed on Halsted street, over the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, near Sixteenth street, so that the travel along and upon said Halsted street shall pass over and above the trains on said railroad tracks, said viaduct will be constructed with suitable and convenient approaches from Halsted, Meagher and Sixteenth streets, with all necessary abutments and retaining walls, and the whole work will be done according to such plan as shall be adopted by the said board and under their direction.

Provided, however, that the payment of the excess of the cost of constructing said viaduct and approaches, with the work hereby authorized, over and above the cost of improving as heretofore ordered by the Council, those portions of Halsted, Meagher and Sixteenth streets, to be occupied by said viaduct and approaches, shall be assumed by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Companies, so that no increased expenses shall accrue to the city, or private property, on account of the work hereby ordered.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance authorizing the issue of five hundred river improvement bonds. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, an ordinance to vacate alley in blocks 27 and 28 Canal Trustees, subdivision of southeast quarter of section 17, 39, 14. Passed.

SIDEWALKS ORDERED.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for sidewalks, on south side of West Adams street, from Loomis to Honore; south side of Archer avenue from Lime to Quincy street; on both sides of Tyler street, from Hoyne street to western terminus of Tyler street; on north side of Florimond street, from North Wells to Franklin street; on both sides of Hoyne street, from Van Buren to Harrison street; on west side of Reuben street, from Harbine street to Madison street; on west side of Ruble street, from Canalport avenue to southern terminus of Ruble street; on north side of Oneida street, from Laurel to Halsted street; on east side of Centre avenue, from Sixteenth to Twenty second street; on south side of Bating street, from Laflin to Reuben street; on south side of West Eighteenth street, from Canal to Halsted street; on north side of Mitchell street, from Laflin to Reuben street; on north side of East Waite street, from North Dearborn to Rush street; on north side of Henry street, from Laflin street to Reuben; on south side of West Twelfth street, from Laflin to Reuben street; on north side of Asylum place, from Haribut street to Sedgwick; on north side of Mitchell street, from Reuben to Paulina street. All of which were referred.

FAILED TO PASS.

An engrossed ordinance making an additional appropriation of $20,000 for Indiana street bridge, and authorizing a temporary loan for the purpose, was taken up.

Ald. Shackford moved to amend that the Comptroller be authorized to borrow the money from the Treasurer, or from any fund that he has no immediate use for.

The ordinance failed to pass for want of a charter majority.

OPENING OF POLK STREET.

An engrossed ordinance for the opening of Polk street through Vernon Park was passed.

"CHICAGO."

Reports were concurred in to purchase one hundred copies of "Colbert's Chicago," and Wright's "Chicago As It Is."

TRY AGAIN.

Ald. Walsh moved to reconsider the vote had on the matter of the additional appropriation for Indiana street bridge. Carried.

Ald. Walsh moved to pass the ordinance.

Ald. McRoy moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Ald. Holden moved to pass.

The ordinance passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Cox, Dixon, Donnellan, McRoy, Calkins, Sheridan, Walsh, Keeley, Macalister, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Salisbury, Holden, Buehler, Beebe, Schmidt, Schintz, Berger, Hering and Mansur—22.

Nays—Woodard and Shackford—2.

THE RIVER AT ADAMS STREET.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges reported to pass an ordinance for widening the South Branch of the river at and near Adams street, at a cost of $32,000, to be assessed on the property benefited. Passed.

WAGON STANDS.

The Committee on Police reported to pass an order referring to the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys the designation of stands for express wagons and other vehicles. Report concurred in.

THE SAMPLE LICENSE LAW.

The Committee on Licenses reported an ordinance to repeal the sample peddler license ordinance. They report that the present ordinance is nearly a dead letter, as is shown by the fact that but five licenses have been taken out under it for the year, and that it is opposed by nearly all the business houses in the city, as shown by the three hundred firm names of the petitioners signing the repeal.

Ald. Schintz moved to lay over and publish. Carried.

MORE SIDEWALKS.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division reported to pass ordinances for sidewalks as follows: On Myrick avenue, from Thirty-first street to the northern terminus of Myrick avenue; on Twenty-sixth street, from Kankakee to Prairie avenues; on Kankakee avenue, from Twenty fourth to Twenty sixth street; on State street from Douglas place to Egan avenue, and from Douglas place to Kankakee avenue; on Twenty-third street, from State street to Kankakee avenue—all of which were passed.

Also for sidewalks on Arnold street, from Kossuth street to Twenty-sixth street; and on Broad street from Archer avenue to Thirty-first street. Passed.

PAVING, ETC.

Also to pave Fourteenth street, from Wabash avenue to State street. Passed.

Also for new assessments for paving, with block pavement, Washington street, from State street to Michigan avenue; and for paving Griswold street, from Van Buren to Jackson street. Passed.

Also, for widening the alley running north and south through Block 136, School Section Addition, and extending it through Block 135, to Polk street. Passed.

Also, for opening Fifteenth street to a width of fifty feet, from its western terminus to Clark street. Passed.

Also, for opening Thirtieth street from Kankakee avenue to Prairie avenue. Passed.

Also, for opening an alley east and west through the west half of Block 27, Canal Trustees' subdivision of west half of Section 27, 39, 14, from Calumet avenue to Prairie avenue. Passed.

The same committee reported to refer to the Board of Public Works, to report an ordinance to pave, with wooden blocks, Prairie avenue, from Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-ninth street. Concurred in.

Also to pass ordinance annulling ordinance for opening an alley in Block 118, School Section Addition. Passed.

Also, in favor of the passage of the following resolution in relation to the widening of State street, south of Twenty-second street:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works are hereby requested to prepare an ordinance and send to this Council, for the widening of State street, from Twenty-second street, south, to the city limits, by adding enough to the east side of said street to make the same one hundred feet wide. Passed.

The same committee reported to rescind the ordinance for an alley in block 9, for Dearborn Addition. Passed.

SIDEWALKS NORTH DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, reported to pass ordinances for sidewalks, as follows:

On North Clark street, from North avenue to Wells street; on Halsted street, from North avenue to Willow street; on Sheffield street, from Clybourne to Centre avenue; on Kingsbury street, from Kinzie to Erie street; on Sophia street, from Larrabee to Orchard street.

RECONSIDERED.

Ald. McRoy moved to reconsider the vote by which the project of building a viaduct on Halsted street, near Sixteenth street was referred. Carried.

Ald. Hildreth moved to pass the ordinance, which is published above.

The ordinance was again referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division, on motion of Ald. Shackford.

CLYBOURNE AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division reported an ordinance to curb and cinder Clybourne avenue, from North avenue to Clybourne place. Passed.

Also, to pave Clybourne avenue, from Division street to North avenue. Passed.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Also, for curbing and filling Illinois street, from Wells to Kingsbury street. Passed.

Also, for paving Ohio street, from Clark to Kingsbury street. Passed.

Also, for paving Chicago avenue, from Clark street to Block 58 Kinzie's Addition. Passed.

Also, to straighten an alley in Block 5, in Jones' Subdivision of Astor's Addition. Passed.

Also, to name an alley in Block 14, Wolcott's Addition, Cambell place. Passed.

Also, to place on file remonstrance against the improvement of Huron street, from Wells to Townsend street. Also, remonstrance against the improvement of Chicago avenue from Clark to Rush street. Concurred in.

SIDEWALKS—WEST DIVISION.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the West Division reported to pass ordinances for sidewalks:

On Mitchell street, from Blue Island avenue to Wallace street; on Morgan street, from Twelfth to Sixteenth street; on Catharine street, from Throop to Loomis; on Centre avenue, from Twelfth street to Blue Island avenue; on Keith street, from Chicago avenue to Second street; on Kuber street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth street; on Washington street, from Leavitt street to Western avenue; on Ann street, from Kinzie street to Carroll street; on Paulina street, from Jackson to Madison street. Passed.

WATER PIPES, PAVING, ETC.

Also for water service pipes, on Clinton street, from Van Buren street to Madison street; and on Sangamon street, from Van Buren street to Fulton. Passed.

Also for paving Van Buren street, from Halsted to Loomis street. Passed.

Also for grading Egan street to Waubansia avenue to Bloomingdale road; Ridgeville street, from West North avenue to Bloomingdale road; Commercial street from North avenue to Bloomingdale road; Waubansia avenue, from Hugh Hughes street to Wood. Passed.

Also, to cinder Clybourne place, from Clybourne avenue to Elston road. Passed.

Also, for paving Desplaines street, from Van Buren street to Harrison. Passed.

Also, to extend North Robey street through blocks 11, 12 and 13 Assessor's Division of undivided lands in section 6. Passed.

Also, to open an alley in Block 36 of Canal Trustees' subdivision of west half of west half of Northeast quarter Section 17, 39, 14, between Tyler and Harrison streets. Passed.

Also, to open an alley north and south in Block 22, School Section Addition, between Jefferson and Foster streets. Passed.

Also, to open an alley north and south in Block 54, School Section Addition, between Canal and Clinton streets. Passed.

Also, to open an 18 foot alley in Block 44, School Section Addition, from Van Buren to Tyler street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. Passed.

Also, to widen Reuben street to 100 feet between Tyler street and Twenty-second street. Passed.

Also, ordinance for second assessment for macadamizing Blue Island avenue, from Twelfth to Twenty-second street. Passed.

LAMP POSTS.

The Committee on Gas Lights reported ordinances for the erection of a large number of lamp posts, which have been already set. The ordinances were passed.

The same committee reported upon the petition of Alonzo Marks & Company, to allow them to paint the names of streets on the intersections of the streets, upon lamp posts, under their proposition to do this work without actual cost to the city, but in consideration of allowing them during five years the privilege of painting advertisements upon the same lamp posts. Ordered to be laid over.

The Council adjourned.

The Bartlett White Lead.

The Bartlett White Lead Company, and their agents, C. T. Reynolds & Co., 59 Michigan avenue, call attention to their pure white paint, which has caused considerable excitement and controversy among the white lead corroders and paint dealers throughout the United States. They claim its superiority over white lead in every respect, and it is cheaper. The New York *Herald* building is painted with it.

The Great Geologist.

Hugh Miller, the Stone-mason, the Poet and the Philosopher—a study for young men. A free lecture on this great character will be delivered this (Friday) evening, Feb. 26, 1869, at 7½ o'clock, at Bryant & Stratton's Business University, by Rev. E. Halliday, recently of London. Mr. Halliday has been associated on the lecture platform with such men as Vincent and Bright for the past twenty years, and has delivered the above in London and vicinity with great acceptation.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for February 25, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "fog," "moist atmosphere," "rain" and "snow":

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Depth of snow [illegible]

THE JACKSON STREET TRAGEDY.

Trial of Thomas Stewart and Eliza Riley for the Murder of Henry Herbert.

Intense Excitement Among the Demi-Monde.

The Testimony in the Case Concluded.

Arguments of Counsel.

The trial of Thomas Stewart and Elizabeth Riley, charged with murdering Henry Herbert in a house of ill-fame on Jackson street, on January 23d, for which a jury was empanelled on Wednesday evening, was proceeded with yesterday. In the lower *strata* of our population this case is creating interest of an intense character, and so great was the rush for admittance to the court room, that it became necessary to place an effective police force at the door.

OPENING FOR THE PEOPLE.

State's Attorney Reed apprised the jury that he expected to prove that Stewart killed Herbert in cold blood. The indictment against Elizabeth Riley was based on the statute that an accessory before the fact shall be deemed and considered as principal, and punished accordingly.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

O. P. Ingersoll, Esq., on the part of Elizabeth Riley, stated that she was an inmate of the house in which the crime was committed, but was in no sense a participant.

Mr. Sparling, on behalf of Stewart, said that they would reserve their opening until after the close for the prosecution.

The first witness called for the prosecution was

JOSEPH MASTERS,

who, being sworn, said: I reside near the scene of the tragedy. Knew the deceased. On the night of January 23d myself and two friends met Herbert in a saloon corner of Wells and Van Buren streets; he asked me for some money, I gave him a collar; he then asked me to go down the street with him; we went to the house of Mollie Wilson, on Jackson street. Stewart was sitting on a lounge beside Elizabeth Riley, quarreling with a colored woman. Herbert did not speak a word to Stewart. I turned my face for a moment, and heard a pistol shot; looked round and saw Herbert put his hand to the wound and say, "I am shot." Stewart then ran out of the house. I followed after him; found him in custody of a man about two blocks off; held him down; he said, "Let me up, you s—— b——, and give me a fair chance." I said, "Wait an hour and you will get all the chance you want." Before the shooting I did not hear Herbert say a word. After the shooting, Herbert asked Stewart, "What did you do that for?" The shooting took place three or four minutes after we entered. Do not know who fired the pistol. Herbert made no motion, and spoke no word until after the shooting.

DR. THEODORE J. BLUTHARDT,

county physician, being sworn said: I made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased. Found a bullet hole in the navel, which had passed through the body to the spine. It was the cause of death.

MARY JONES,

an inmate of the house of ill-fame, being sworn, said: I lived on Jackson street on the 23d of January. I was present when Herbert was shot. I was standing in the hall door when the shot was fired; looked around and saw Stewart point the pistol. A moment after, he ran out of the back door. Herbert died about half an hour afterwards. There were present, Masters, Stewart, Herbert, Elizabeth Riley, and the colored woman, Lizzie was Stewart's woman.

Cross-examination—The house was one of prostitution; I had lived there about two weeks. Mollie Wilson owned the house. Herbert was known to us as Harry Dice; he had no "woman" there; he was a friend of the landlady's, but she did not call him her "man." He was in on the Friday evening before, and was there twice during Saturday. Stewart was in about half an hour before Herbert and Masters came. I spoke to Masters first. They were both sober. Both passed into the middle room. Heard no conversation between Herbert and Stewart; heard Lizzie, Stewart and the colored woman talk; there was no row or altercation in the room. Heard Lizzie and the colored woman say that Stewart should not come there since he created disturbances. Herbert had been in but a very short time, a few minutes, when the firing took place. Herbert was standing with his hands in his pocket when he was shot. Could not say that the colored woman was in the house at the moment of the shooting. Masters asked me which way Stewart ran. Herbert fell towards the lounge, and I went to [illegible] sister. I took some morphine that morning—some five or six grains at a time. I have talked to Constable Feeney about the matter. I have been at the Armory as a witness since the shooting. I sent Lizzie Riley after a doctor, but she did not return.

LOUIS DONDERO,

being sworn, said: I reside at No. 180 Van Buren street. Know the defendants. On the night of the shooting saw Lizzie Riley at my saloon. She asked for a pistol; [illegible] saw me a pistol and told me not to about it or give it to any one. Saw Stewart have such a pistol two weeks before. [The pistol was produced and recognized.]

POLICE OFFICER JOHN L. [illegible]

being sworn, said: I recognize the pistol. I got it from Louis Dondero. I arrested Stewart. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock that I heard of the shooting, and heard that the men was running along Sherman street. I followed and overtook Stewart, and took him into custody. He said he was not the man, and knew nothing about it. I had a conversation with him in the Armory next morning, and he denied all knowledge of Herbert and the shooting.

OFFICER MORSCH,

being sworn, said: I was travelling my beat on Adams street on that evening. Heard a noise, and proceeding toward it, found the prisoner in the hands of Officer Higgins. I went to the house; found the man dying, and sent for the doctor; he came too late. I arrested Mollie Jones. About an hour after I arrested Lizzie Riley in Donnelly's saloon.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE

asked permission to call Elizabeth Riley on the stand, and for this reason asked her discharge, on the ground that there was no evidence of implication against her, but the Court refused to grant the privilege, on the score that her concealment of the weapon did show some connection with the crime.

A. Garrison, Esq., then opened for the defence, and in his remarks to the jury said that they expected to prove that the defendant was attacked by Herbert, who raised a heavy stove cover to fell him to the earth, and that, then, as an act of self-defence, he shot the deceased. He also remarked that the indictment of Elizabeth Riley deprived them of a valuable witness, who would have corroborated the allegation of self-defence.

GEORGE ENGLISH,

being sworn, said: I am a barber; have worked two days at a place on Madison street. Have been arrested four times. Am the husband of Mathilda English, who keeps a house of ill fame. Have been arrested for beating her. I stood in the door at the time of the shooting. Mary Jones was in the hall. I went there to see Stewart, who had a woman there. Elizabeth Riley was his woman. I am a friend of his. I saw Herbert pick up the top of the stove to strike Stewart; did not interfere. Did not wish to interfere in a bawdy-house quarrel. Was once arrested in such a house. I guess I was also in the house when Herbert and Masters came in. I walked into the parlor, and heard some loud talking. Constable Feeney, a half-brother of the prisoner, talked to me about testifying in this case. Saw Mary Jones when I came in the house. Do not know what became of the stove top after the shooting. I cleared out immediately. I did not tell Stewart that I could testify for them. I never told any body that I knew anything about it, until Feeney spoke to me. Stewart had been in jail nearly two weeks before. Do not know how Feeney knew that I knew anything about it. My wife was applied for a divorce from me.

MRS. MARY STEWART,

being sworn, said: The defendant is my son. He will be twenty-one next November. He has driven an express wagon, and has been a train boy.

THE ARGUMENT.

This concluded the testimony in the case, and without a moment's delay D. K. Carter, Esq., attorney for the prosecution, opened the argument before the jury. He spoke in a clear and logical manner for little more than half an hour, when he gave way to O. P. Ingersoll, Esq., attorney for Elizabeth Riley, who in a five minutes' speech explained the law and evidence, and claimed that, even if Elizabeth Riley were proven an accessory after the fact, it had no bearing in the case, since she was indicted as an accessory before the fact, and such, he contended, was not proven.

W. S. Felker then opened the case for the defence in behalf of Stewart, and was followed by his associate, Andrew Garrison, Esq., who had proceeded but a few minutes when the court adjourned to half past 9 o'clock this morning. States' Attorney Reed will close the argument, when the case will be given to the jury.

"GENUINE COUNTERFEITS."

The Latest Mode of "Raising the Wind."

An Artful Dodge.

A new swindling dodge, which is being extensively resorted to just now in Chicago, and in various parts of the country, came to our notice yesterday. About two weeks ago a small boy, neatly dressed, and of pleasing appearance, jumped on board a North Side street car, and, waiting until the conductor was at leisure, thrust a card into his hand, telling him to pocket it and read it when he had time, and then stepped off the car and was soon out of sight. Upon inspecting the card, which was printed, the conductor found it to read as follows:

"Write your name on the back of this, enclose it to P.O. Box 5,963, Chicago, and you will receive in return a sample of an article by which you will be able to make from $15 to $20 per day, without interfering with your regular business."

Without any definite idea as to what the result would be, the conductor conformed to the directions, and awaited developments. They came, a day or two ago, in the shape of the following letter, written in rather awkward chirography and poorly spelled:

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Please find sample enclosed that we we promised to send you from Chicago; but we were obliged to leave that city in a hurry. You can send for any amount you like over five dollars; under that amount we shall charge fifty cents for one dollar. Remember that this letter is confidential, and if you do not wish to invest please destroy it.

PRICES.

$1.00	.50
5.00	$1.00
11.00	5.00
50.00	25.00
100.00	30.00

Respectfully yours, G. P. SMITH,
Lock box 264, Davenport, Iowa.

Enclosed within the letter was a bright, new, crisp, *genuine* twenty-five cent postal currency, of the very latest issue. From this fact the tenor of the business and the character of the "article by which $15 to $20 per day can be made without interfering with regular business," will be readily inferred. Precisely where the swindle comes in. These small boys are carefully primed as to how to proceed, supplied with the preliminary cards, and then, in pursuance of instructions, they directly transact the business with persons who have ample facilities for getting rid [illegible]. Several street car conductors have been approached in this manner within the past two weeks, and some of them have been bitten, too. The conductor, taking the money in his fingers, and good judge as he usually is, pronounces it a splendid imitation—good enough to pass anywhere. Indeed, it would "go" at a bank, he believes. To make sure, he tries it on some expert, who takes it unhesitatingly. A hundred dollars of such money for thirty dollars of genuine is good enough for any one. He orders a batch, enclosing, perhaps, ten dollars, very likely the result of a couple of days' "knock down." In course of time he receives—not a package of those "splendid counterfeits" representing a value of twenty dollars; he receives simply nothing; he has been gulled; the investment of twenty-five cents on the part of some shrewd rascal without a "local habitation or a name," has brought a splendid return, and our would-be circulator of "perfectly safe" counterfeits, is just so much short. It is, probably, with special reference to the cost of bogus postal currency now afloat, that this artful dodge has been invented, and the good people of "Davenport," if not too late, might detect some precious swindlers in the persons of "G. P. Smith & Co."

Skating Matters.

Last evening there came off at the West Side Rink, corner of West Randolph and Ada streets, a prize skating match for a gold and silver medal and the "championship of the Northwest." Those interested in matters on ice will remember a scene that took place a week or two ago, upon the occasion of the contest between Misses Nannie Lane and Tilly Leonard, for what is called "the Championship of the Northwest," and a gold medal. Miss Lane was awarded the medal and championship by the judges appointed, and her competitor, angered at their decision, harangued the assembled multitude, proving her claims to the prize, and denouncing the verdict of the judges as unfair. So were the issues of the contending champions joined, that it was announced that a second match for the championship would occur last evening, the honors taken by Miss Lane thus being made "easy." Now the query arises: "Were mercy champions of the Northwest have we?" Perhaps nobody knows. However this may be, the contest last evening resulted in the creation of a new champion with fresh laurels. The match was between Miss Nellie Jackson and Tilly Leonard, the latter gaining the first prize, a gold medal worth $75 and the "championship," while Miss Jackson received a silver medal worth about $30. The score stood 40 to 37. The programme of the American Skating Congress, embracing some very difficult and graceful maneuvres, was strictly adhered to. Miss Jackson, in many of them, displaying a proficiency and gracefulness far superior to her competitor. A large number of persons was in attendance, and everything passed off well.

On Monday evening, March 1, a complimentary benefit will be given by the managers of the Rink to Messrs. W. H. Lawrence and John Farmer, employees, upon which occasion there will be presented a rare and entertaining programme.

CITY IN BRIEF.

THE "MAN FISH" is the title of a new sensation to be incorporated next week, with the other brilliant novelties of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," at the Opera House. Mr. Harry Gurr, the champion swimmer and diver of the world, who has created a decided *furore* in the East, is the individual who personates the "fish," the scene of his operations being a huge glass aquarium filled with water and placed upon the stage, where he dives, swims, walks, smokes, drinks, etc., all under water and in full view of the audience. This startling feature will be introduced in the tournament scene, and, if accounts are true, will prove an important acquisition to the many marvelous novelties brought out at the Opera House.

MR. H. A. FULLER, a blind gentleman, a graduate of Hillsdale College, Michigan, and an accomplished scholar, is open to offers for the delivery of an entertaining lecture, entitled "How the Blind See." He was an inmate of the New York Institution for the Blind, and his lecture portrays quite vividly the manner of life and of instruction there, giving the picture a humorous tinge, which never fails to amuse. The gentleman is very highly endorsed by numerous journals. He may be addressed at Hillsdale, Michigan, care of Professor Cyrus Jordon, President Young Men's Christian Association.

THE REGULAR semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon. Present—Commissioners Brown, Ulrand and James. Fred. Bartz was, on motion, appointed special policeman at the request of the Trustees of the West Side Turner Hall. The resignations of Policemen Michael Walsh, of the Third Precinct, and George Gillespie, of the First Precinct, were accepted on presentation. The case of Policemen Crane and Jansen, charged with shooting a hackman, was again continued for examination at the next meeting, owing to the absence of witnesses. The board instructed the Superintendent of Police to enforce the ordinance relating to the cleaning of sidewalks, when it adjourned.

THE SABBATH BOOKS now being sold at auction are bringing prices which show that the bidders do not know what they are about. Chambers' Encyclopaedia, for example, which sells in cloth at retail, for $4.50 a volume has sold for $5.00 a volume. The half calf edition, which costs in the stores but $5.50 a volume, has been taken at $6.50. Many other examples might be given. People seem to enjoy throwing away their money in an auction room.

REV. O. T. WALKER, pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, and Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has accepted the call of the North Baptist Church of Chicago, to become its pastor. His salary will be $3,500 per annum, and he will commence his labors on the first Sunday of April next.

A MEETING OF EPISCOPALIANS was called last evening, at Trinity Church, to take into consideration the feasibility of increasing the stipend of poorly paid clergymen in the diocese. The meeting was intended to be a large one, but was not, except in clerical force. It was decided to postpone the matter until congregations were prepared for its reception by addresses from the rectors.

FOR THE BENEFIT of the Union Stock Yards Mission a grand exhibition is to be given at the Mission Chapel on Saturday evening next, the exercises to consist of recitations, declamations, ventriloquism, colloquy, tableaux and music. For the accommodation of those living in the city the Stock Yards dummy will leave at 10:45 p. m., and connect with the street cars.

A PLEASANT CONCERT was given on Tuesday evening last by the Halsted Street Mission Sunday School. The little folks sang nicely, and were well assisted by Miss Carter, of this city, and Mrs. Wallace, of St. Louis, who gave some fine piano solos. The occasion was one of great interest to all connected with the school, and to the residents in this vicinity.

ON THIS EVENING Rev. A. M. Stewart delivers a lecture, at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the "Great American Basin," detailing in a graphic manner the results of extended personal observation in the Western regions now daily growing in importance.

ON SATURDAY EVENING last Mr. G. N. Hogel, an agent for a Chicago house, was passing through a door of the Revere House, Decatur, Ind., when the wind blew the door to, and the first finger of his hand was caught and bruised so severely as to make amputation at the first joint necessary.

THE RECENTLY created Police Station at the corner of West Madison and Union streets was occupied on Tuesday last, the Second Precinct headquarters being removed from the old station, on North Union street.

REV. J. DEBLIECK, S. J., will deliver a lecture this evening, at St. James' church, on Prairie avenue, entitled "Papacy in the Middle Ages." The lecture is to be delivered under the auspices of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the poor.

IN THE REPORT of the fire at No. 16 Griswold street published in THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday, it was erroneously stated that the building was owned by Mr. C. L. Jenks. It is owned by Mr. J. M. McNeil, of Kentucky.

MEMBERS OF the late Chicago Board of Trade Battery are requested to meet at the Sherman House to-morrow evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of Harry Probst, a late comrade.

JACOB WEISS was brought before Justice Milliken yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct in having *delirium tremens* on Randolph street bridge. As the whiskey was not out of him he was sent below to recover, and when convalescent will be tried.

MOLLIE FISH, was before Justice Milliken, at the Armory, yesterday, on a charge of disorderly conduct, which being proved she was sentenced to pay a fine of $40. She agreed to leave the city if the fine was suspended, which was done.

DETECTIVE ELLIOTT, yesterday, arrested a fellow named Bill Hugot, who had in his possession a large amount of bogus gold and silver, and who confidenced a man out of a greenback at the Tremont House. The prisoner is in the Armory.

REVENUE OFFICERS yesterday took possession of 307 packages of cigars found on the premises of Lowenthal & Co., Nos. 58 and 60 South Water street, because they were improperly stamped.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE POPULAR CONCERT.

The opening concert of the "popular" series instituted last evening at Farwell Hall was rather a misnomer, if we may judge at all from the numerical aspect of the audience. We do not know how much the quality was, but the quantity was not of a character which would warrant Impresario Widdows in going into speculation, or laying up large quantities of real estate. Neither could we, with any degree of veracity, set the concert down as a great musical success. To be sure, the programme was not a bad one for it embraced such numbers as the overture to "Fra Diavolo," Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," a fantasia on "The Sicilian Vespers," the andante from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and several selections from Donizetti, Abt, Verdi and [illegible]; selections from the inevitable Offenbach, a quadrille from the "Duchess," and the march from the "Orpheus" being among the number. "The Sabre of My Father," the Piff-Paff Pouff of the great General Boum and the naughty Can-Can music were accurately played in Farwell Hall! The world moves! But, however good the programme might have been, the performance was rather harmless. For the orchestra, even under Balatka's baton, was listless and careless, and in one of the numbers, the "Vespers," went to sleep, all save Braun, who all of a sudden found himself performing a solo on the trombone. The most grateful orchestral number on the programme was the pretty strauss waltz, which was played well, for the reason that it is impossible for Germans to play waltzes any other way.

Miss Kunst, who had been originally announced to appear, failed to put in an appearance, and Miss Miller was substituted for her; a young lady with an immense alto voice of very good quality, which she does not know how to use. Being an amateur, and suffering from extreme nervousness, it was unfortunate that she chose the *O, Mio Fernando* for her *debut*. But it is a way amateurs have, which reminds us to say that it is unfortunate amateurs never have judicious friends. The second concert of the series will be given on next Thursday evening, March 4, at which music will be given in honor of U. S.'s inauguration.

SACRED CONCERT.

A concert for the benefit of the Sabbath and Mission Schools of the Third Presbyterian Society was given last evening in the church edifice, on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, to a large audience, nearly every seat being occupied. The programme was a varied one, and was well carried out. Not the least commendable feature on the list was a line stating that "Positively no *encores* allowed." It is an example which will bear imitation, and we hope to see it copied extensively.

The two male choruses, Kucken's "On the Rhine" and Beschnitt's "Ossian," were sung with great good taste and considerable expression by a delegation from the Germania Maennerchor. The quartettes were sung by Miss Bartlett, Mrs. Matteson, Mr. Schultz and Mr. Sloan, except the last, in which the tenor and bass were taken by Dr. Carr, Jr., and Mr. Tillman. Thomas' "Dear in Gold" was decidedly the most effective of the choral selections, though numbers from "Martha" and the "Barber" were sung very well. Mrs. Matteson was in magnificent voice, and gave "O Rest in the Lord" in a style fully equal to her best. Schultz sang "Nearer my God to Thee" with great feeling; it was much the best solo of the evening. Sloan sang a bass solo from the "Creation" in good style, taking the place of Mr. Goodwillie, who was prevented from assisting by a serious illness. Miss Bartlett, recovered from [illegible] "Der Freischutz" was very fair. The organ solo from the Huguenots, was executed by McCurdy in an excellent manner, conscientiously, and without affectation.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

This evening and on Saturday, the Worrells close up their season with "La Belle Helene" and the second act of "The Duchess."

OPERA HOUSE.

"The Field of the Cloth of Gold" is still the attraction at the Opera House, and still draws large houses. Some very novel attractions are underlined for next week, among them "The Man Fish."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Mr. Marsh, the urbane Treasurer of the Dearborn Theatre, had a very handsome benefit last evening, the house being crowded. The plays were Tom Taylor's "Still Waters Run Deep" and the "Jacobite," which were admirably given. The bill for the rest of the week will be "The Jacobite," and "Ireland As It Was," "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" is underlined for next week.

Sanguinary Row.

A disreputable hole, kept by Buck Holbrook as notorious a villain as Chicago ever had, was last evening the scene of a sanguinary disturbance. It is located on Van Buren street, near Griswold. A number of ruffians were in the place at about nine o'clock when the row commenced. In what way however, is not exactly known. Knives, pistols, bottles, clubs, spittoons etc., were freely used as weapons, and a number of hard characters were badly cut and bruised, one, Bob Richards, a desperate thief, being nearly killed. Policemen Barrett, Smith and Lullymore soon on hand, but upon their approaching the saloon the doors were locked and the lights turned out. Holbrook made his escape, but was finally arrested at No. 813 Clark street. Richards has not been captured. Jack Farrell, James Taylor, George Hall, Dan. Monahan and Ed. Burns, who were concerned in the row, were arrested and taken to the Armory. All of them except the latter two were seriously injured, their faces being lacerated almost beyond recognition.

Fatal Accident.

A man named W. S. Slater was yesterday afternoon run over and mortally wounded by a switch engine at the Burlington crossing, on State street. He was removed to the county Hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock. He was middle-aged, a bricklayer by trade, and leaves a family living at No. 730 State street. The Coroner has been notified.

Unavoidably Omitted.

The report of the Annual Commencement Exercises of Hahnemann Medical College, held last evening, is unavoidably omitted from THE TRIBUNE this morning, owing to crowded columns.

DOMESTIC ENTANGLEMENT.

Interesting Predicament of a Twice Married Man.

A Divorced Wife Spoils a Honeymoon and Claims Her Truant Lord.

A scandalous chapter of family history was yesterday revealed in the court of Justice Summerfield. The story is that of a man who stands in the awkward predicament of being claimed as husband by two women. The Justice recently issued a warrant at the instance of Mrs. Mary Ann Reynolds, so called, for the arrest, on the charge of adultery, of her reputed husband, James Reynolds. The accused was found living on State street, in cohabitation with a woman whom, he claims, is his sacred wife. He was arraigned, and in the course of evidence he produced a decree of divorce from his first wife, the complainant, alleged to have been obtained from the Recorder's Court on September 30, 1868, and also a certificate of marriage to Louisa Bancroft, his present wife. These documents were of so satisfactory a nature in evidence of the defendant's innocence of the charge preferred against him, that he was promptly discharged.

Aside from the apparent trifling character of this case thus examined and disposed of, there is an interesting domestic entanglement which only time and a good deal of perseverance on the part of the attorneys retained in the litigation will loosen. Mrs. Reynolds No. 1 claims that she, with her husband, James Reynolds, was living in Morris, Grundy County, Ill., some four years ago, when he deserted her, and from that time until quite recently she was unaware of his whereabouts or social condition, that she applied to him for aid, and was refused, and that for the first time she then became aware that he had obtained a decree of divorce from her. She also alluded to Reynolds as a man of depraved character, and states that in the year 1863 he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a short term for shooting a man. This statement is somewhat disconnected, and should be taken with some allowance. She has retained an attorney, and the purpose now seems to be to make a motion for a reopening of the case wherein he obtained a decree of divorce, she having been a resident of the State at the time of the filing of the bill, and therefore entitled to summons according to law, which, she avers, she never received. It seems that a motion was made for an order of publication by the counsel then employed by Reynolds, but Mrs. R. No. 1 alleges that the publication never came beneath her notice.

Another feature of this very singular case is reported: That the counsel for Mrs. Reynolds No. 1 has received numerous communications written in different styles of penmanship threatening him with dire punishment should he continue his labors in the woman's behalf, and warning him not to venture into the streets after night-fall. Something more will probably be heard of all this soon.

Correspondence.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1869.

Rev. Robert Laird Collier:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned earnestly desire that you will repeat your sermon of last Sunday evening, on "The Folly of Converting the Jews." Trusting that you will thus favor us, we ask that you name an evening convenient to you for that purpose.

D. A. Gage,	Harry Nelson,
J. L. James,	A. C. Badger,
George G. Newberry,	John Bangs,
Benjamin B. Wiley,	C. H. S. Mixer,
A. C. Burley,	Fred. P. Fisher,
J. A. Stoddard,	Charles W. Gray.
Daniel L. Shorey,	

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1869.

Messrs. D. A. Gage, D. L. Shorey and others:

GENTLEMEN: I will, at your request, repeat the sermon I preached last Sunday eve, and think it as well to do so next Sunday evening, at the usual service of the Church of the Messiah.

With sincere esteem,

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

Fires.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—A fire last night, in New Erie and Row, Pittsburgh street, destroyed six or seven frame stores, with small retail stocks. Loss about $20,000. Insurance small. Chas. Atkins, fireman, was mortally injured by the fall of a building.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A fire last evening gutted the first floor of the store No. 3, T wharf, occupied by W. H. Kimball. There were forty barrels of kerosene oil in the store, which were destroyed.

There was also a fire in the millinery store of P. W. Connors, No. 145 Court street, which entirely destroyed the store. Loss $5,000; insured for $2,000. The upper stories adjoining the store were peopled by a colony of dressmakers, whose danger for a time was imminent. Three of the ladies were rescued from a third-story window by firemen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The oil and water color manufactory of Hanemann & Steiner, on Flushing street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was owned by Thos. C. Lyman. Loss $25,000.

The Pollard Murder Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—In the case of James Grant, on trial for killing H. Rives Pollard, several hundred citizens have been questioned, and only found who had not formed an opinion on the case. The Sheriff was directed to summon citizens for a jury from Alexandria and Norfolk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Everybody who has a Cough or Cold buys the famous Dr. Stevens' cough Syrup, which cures the worst cases. Every druggist has it, and for only 25 cents per bottle the hacking cough is made to cease; no headache ensues, no nausea at the stomach, because the preparation is purely chemical, there are no drugs to stupify the sense. In case the demand for this most popular remedy has been so large as to exhaust your retail druggists' supply, Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Chicago, can fill your orders.

Juniper Tar Soap—is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

A Cancer or any Ulcer Perfectly healed. Use Wolcott's Pain Paint. Try it free at 169 South Clark street, Chicago. Private rooms for ladies.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

DUNNING—BARBOUR—In Aurora, Ill., Feb. 25, by the Rev. W. Russell, Mr. Wright Dunning, of Chicago, and Miss Julia A. Barbour, of New York. No cards.

BETHERINGTON—SOULE—At Lyons, Iowa, Feb. 17, at the residence of D. W. Ellis, Esq., by the Rev. T. W. Voss, H. S. Hetherington, Esq., of Dubuque, and Miss Maria A. Soule, of the former place.

DIED.

SCHOFF—In this city, Feb. 25, Katie Virginia, second daughter of S. S. and Lottie M. Schoff, aged 2 years and 9 months. [illegible]

PROBST—In this city, Feb. 24, Mr. Henry F. W. Probst, in the 29th year of his age. Funeral will take place at the residence of his mother, 10 Sigel-st., Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock p. m.

DYBALL—In this city, Feb. 25, Edmund Spencer Dyball, youngest son of Robert G. and Caroline Dyball, aged 1 year, 8 months and 24 days. Funeral at 2 p.m. on Saturday, from parents' residence, 27 Grant place.

BURNHAM—At Hyde Park, Feb. 24, Sarnuel, infant son of Telford and Caroline S. Burnham, aged 2 days. "He gathereth the lambs in his arms."

Auction Sales.

BY H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

NEW AUCTION HOUSE,

176 LAKE-ST.

Will sell THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock,

150 WOOD ROCKERS,
350 WOOD CHAIRS,
10 BALES HUSK,
250 SAUCEPANS,
40 CLOCKS,

Organs Carpets &c. &c.,

And a Large Assortment of New and Second-hand Furniture.

H. ALEXANDER & SONS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

SATURDAY, 27th Feb., at 10 a. m.,

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 43 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

New and Second-hand Furniture,

Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Suites, Wardrobes, Bureaus, &c., &c. Also,

Ingrain, 2 and 3-ply Carpets, Oil Cloths, Silver-plated Ware.

ALSO,

7 Crates Very Finest English Crockery, assorted.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

(Established 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class moderate-sized boarding house, furnished, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., and north of Hubbard-court. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 1510, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—A house with all modern conveniences, on any of the South Side avenues, south of Twelfth-st. Address 15 River-st.

WANTED—To Rent—Four or five pleasant rooms, suitable for housekeeping, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, South Side. Address, for three days, P. O. Box 1363.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house, for a small family, without children. DASH & KERR, 100 Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished boarding house, where the parties are willing to take the rent in board, and the comforts of a home. Please address M. Y., Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By a responsible tenant, a house containing ten or more rooms. Must be situated north of Sixteenth-st., south of Chicago-av. and east of Union-park, in a pleasant locality. Address S A B, Tribune office.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Dock, north side Stowell slip, 180 feet; entire or in lots; suit, for coal, wood or lumber. S. H. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—For five years, or for sale, the north 115 feet of block on south side of Sixteenth-st., between Burnside and Butterfield-sts. JOSEPH E. GARY, Court House.

TO LEASE—50x131 feet on Douglas-place or Thirty-fifth-st., only one block from south entrance of Great South Side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Receipt No. 1,194, Armour, Dole & Co., Elevator "A," special bin, dated Feb. 24th, 1869, calling for two hundred and eighty-nine and thirty-one-hundredths (289 31-60) bushels spring wheat, made to the order of I. N. Ash & Co. All parties are cautioned against purchasing said receipt as delivery has been stopped. Return to No. 6 Methodist Church Block.

LOST—February 24, 1869, on Lake-st., near LaSalle-st., plans and specifications for dwelling house. By returning the same to D. C. Nichols, 111 Dearborn-st., the finder will be liberally rewarded. D. C. NICHOLS.

FOUND—On the 24th of February, a large white and brown dog, setter, which the owner can have by paying expenses. Call at 12 West Kinzie-st.

TAKEN—From the front of meat market, 180 West Van Buren-st., on Monday last, an open buggy. Whoever will return the same to the above address, will receive $5 reward and no questions asked.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.... Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE, POSITIVELY, of the charming little wonder,

MLLE. TURNOUR,

Who will appear in her exciting act on the SWING-ING BAR, and, with the LEON BROTHERS, the new and beautiful

TRIPLE TRAPEZE,

Together with all the features of the

Grand, Beautiful, Novel and Comical, Of the superb Extravaganza, the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Gallery, 35 cents.

MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON. Open at 1½; to commence at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. No extra charge for seats secured before 1½ o'clock, after which nothing but admission tickets will be sold.

To-morrow night, FAREWELL BENEFIT of LITTLE TURNOUR, and her last appearance positively.

Unprecedented Novelties on Monday next.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday, FAREWELL BENEFIT of the young and beautiful

WORRELL SISTERS,

Who will appear in two OFFENBACH OPERAS,

BELLE HELENE,

AND THE

GRAND DUCHESS.

Saturday—Grand Matinee.
Monday—Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
In active preparation, a new Play by Edward Falconer—"SNARE; OR WHAT CAN'T MONEY DO?"

AIKEN'S DEARBORN THEATRE.

FRANK E. AIKEN.... Manager

A POWERFUL BILL.

Friday and Saturday evenings, Feb. 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock, also at the Grand Matinee Saturday at 2½ o'clock, will be presented the

JACOBITE;

OR, CAVALIERS AND ROUNDHEADS.

To conclude with

IRELAND AS IT WAS.

Monday will be revived, in a style of great splendor, Mr. Aiken's specialty, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO.... Managers.

Engagement Extraordinary.

THE ORIGINAL MAN FISH,

MR. HARRY GURR,

Brought to this country by the Hanlon Brothers, and for six months a leading sensation in New York, will appear

On Morday Evening Next,

In his Magnificent GLASS AQUARIUM, ten feet high and twenty square, Eating, Drinking Wine, Smoking, &c., UNDER WATER, with apparently as much ease as if it were his native element. A Most Wonderful Performance and

A Genuine Sensation.

LIBRARY HALL.

FIVE NIGHTS, commencing TUESDAY, March 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

Farewell visit of

KELLY & LEON'S

CELEBRATED MINSTRELS,

From 720 Broadway, New York, prior to their departure for Europe.

Their entertainments will be given unabridged. The best *ensemble*, in point of elegance, with the same which has established their fame in New York during their three years' stay.

"LEON,"

The great Burlesque Artist, will appear at each performance, together with the most talented and largest number of comedians ever combined in one company.

Tuesday and Wednesday—Grand Dutch-S nights. Thursday and Friday—Barber Blu nights. Saturday—Belle L-N night. Grand Barber Blu Matinee Saturday, March 6, at 2 o'clock p. m. Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c. Seats can be secured at Root & Cady's Music Store on and after Wednesday, the 24th. General price of admission to [illegible]

Benefit of the ONLY LEON, Saturday night, March 6th. PHILO A. CLARK, Agent.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, Feb. 22. Re-engagement of

Harry McCarthy and Miss Lottie Estelle.

The greatest Character Actors on the American Stage in new Acts, Songs and Dances.

GRAND MATINEE

SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.

D. B. HODGES, Business Manager.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

First week of

EDWIN RUPERT,

The great London Mimic, together with our mammoth company. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents; Chairs [illegible]

THE FULL DRESS CALICO BALL

Takes place at the ZOUAVE HALL, corner of State and Adams-sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of March. Music furnished by the Great Western Light Guard Band. Supper provided by Mr. J. Wright, at [illegible] Tickets $5; gentlemen and ladies—can be had at all music stores and hotels. E. H. AKASS. W. S. WARREN, Treasurer.

Lectures.

IMPEACHMENT

Of Christianity and its Doctrines.

On SUNDAY, Feb. 28, TWO MEETINGS will be held in Arlington Hall, corner Monroe and Clark-sts., under the auspices of the Liberal Association. In the morning, the

(Rev.) C. L. BALCH,

Recently persecuted for heresy, will lecture. Subject: "Shall we worship God or our Grandfathers?" In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the same Hall, an address will be given by

Rev. JAMES WALKER,

Editor of The Liberal, and Rev. C. L. BALCH, on the Failure of Dogmatic Christianity to meet the Demands of the Age.

The very other persecutions which Mr. Balch has recently endured for loving humanity more than a creed, should call respectful attention to his addresses.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

A LECTURE ON PAPACY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

On Friday evening, Feb. 26th, at 7½ o'clock p. m., a Lecture on Papacy in the Middle Ages will be delivered in St. James' Church, Prairie-av., for the Benefit of the Poor, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, by the Rev. John DeBlieck, S. J.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The lower part of a house, to a small family. Inquire at 18 Walpnut-st.

TO RENT—By C. McDonnell, 151 Randolph-st., 214 and 216 West Randolph-st., two desirable residences; [illegible] commodious dwelling. [illegible] small tenement. [illegible] 27 South Market-st., store and basement.

TO RENT—At Union Park, a fine residence, No. 272 West Randolph-st., corner of Sheldon [illegible] improvements, with barn, gas fixtures, &c. Call and see the house, or apply to T. T. DAVIS, 38 South Water-st.

TO RENT—House with all modern improvements. Good location for keeping boarders, if desired. Part or all of furniture for sale. 394 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Tenement 312 South Wells-st., 5 rooms, pantries, &c., all in perfect order, by F. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—House No. 1404 Wabash-av., 10 rooms, gas, water, &c. $60 per month. Possession immediately. C. J. ADAMS, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—Immediately, a neatly furnished house, on the West Side, within twenty minutes' walk of the Court House. Occupant will board for use of furniture, if desired. Address F B, Tribune office.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Good rooms in brick building on northwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts., second story, over drug store. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—Newly furnished and very neat rooms, excellently located in brick block, No. 69 Monroe-st., near State. Apply at Room 13.

TO RENT—Rooms—Six nicely furnished rooms, with gas and water to rent, or furniture for sale. Inquire at 277 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at 40 Harrison-st., one door from Wabash-av. References required.

TO RENT—Large furnished front room and one single room, taken care of, in private family, five minutes' walk from Court House. Real low. Inquire at 223 South Clark-st. J. P. KENNEDY.

TO RENT—Several nicely furnished rooms, all front. Rent very reasonable, and pleasantly located at 312 South State-st.

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms for housekeeping, at 73 Huron-st.

TO RENT—A large pleasant front room, for gentleman and lady, in a private family—a widow lady. Address Mrs. MARY PALMER, City Post Office.

TO RENT—Furnished lodging rooms, with-out board, cheap, comfortable and attended to. Also parlor and bed-rooms, at 18 South Water-st. or 23 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A suite of rooms in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders, with or without board, five minutes' walk from the Court House, at 59 Third-av. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board, a parlor and bedroom; or would rent them to a respectable party for housekeeping. 90 South [illegible], between Madison and Monroe.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—On North Water-st., eighty feet west of Clark, in a new brick building, one or two lofts, 80x100 feet, well lighted on all sides, steam power and a steam hoisting platform 8 feet 5 inches by 10 feet, capable of hoisting three or four tons, situated at the side of a passage-way running through the building. Call or address E. L. GOWEN, 151 North Water-st.

TO RENT—Store No. 69 Randolph-st., occupied by James Durham & Co. S. H. HAVEN, No. 14 Larmon Block.

TO RENT—Store No. 72 Lake-st., to rent, and fixtures for sale. Inquire of ISAAC GREENEBAUM.

TO RENT—Any party wishing to rent a room, with power for a few days, suitable for turning iron or wood, or any small manufacturing business, cheap, apply at 64 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A good light set of offices in 188 Randolph-st. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 184 Randolph-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—The elegant stores in the Portland Block, Nos. 107 and 109 Dearborn-st., with or without the basement under same. THOS. LYMAN, Office No. 1, Portland Block.

TO RENT—Sash, Door and Blind Manufactory. Has first excellent location, good room and abundant power, cheap, at corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

TO RENT—Store—With dwelling rooms above, and fixtures for sale, with a small stock of millinery goods. Will sell cheap if applied for soon. Address H C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—Store No. 99 State-st., corner of Washington, and 42 Washington-st. Can be had separately or together. The best locality in the city for millinery, fancy goods, hats and caps or sewing machines. Apply at 35 Washington-st.

Strayed—Stolen.

STOLEN—$10 Reward—The above reward will be paid to any one that will identify either of the two men that took a dressed hog from the side walk at 69 Monroe-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Feb. 25th, 1869. The parties went west with the hog in a sleigh and drive west. G. H. CHAPIN, 69 Monroe-st.

Correspondence Wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A young man wishes to make the acquaintance of some young lady. Address J. BROWN, Tribune office.

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—33 acres in section 26, 39, 13. 11 acres in section 5, 38, 14. [illegible] acres corner Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av. 17 acres corner Wood-st. and Milwaukee-av. [illegible] lots on Wabash-av. and Sixty-fifth-st. [illegible] feet on Indiana-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts. [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., and Sixty-first-st. [illegible] feet on Wabash-av., between Clinton and Jefferson-sts. [illegible] feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. [illegible] feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., Cottage House. [illegible] feet on Prairie-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. [illegible] feet on Robey-st., near Wicker Park, at a bargain. [illegible] feet on Wells-st., between Monroe and Madison. Easy terms. PHILPOT & PICKET, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By M. C. Kelly, 137½ Madison-st. [illegible] acres on Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st. [illegible] acres on Forty-ninth-st., near Woodlawn. [illegible] acres on Western-av., near Oakwood. [illegible] acres on Cottage Grove-av., near Oakwood. [illegible] acres corner Greenwood and Fiftieth-sts. [illegible] acres on Cottage Grove-av. and Elm-st., near city limits. The above is the cheapest and most desirable property in market. Near Kenwood, Hyde Park, Boulevard, Dummy, and great South Side Park. It will positively be offered for two days only at present prices. 5 lots on Western-av., near Madison-st., very cheap.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Keeler, 129 South Clark-st. 10 acres on Drexel-av., fronting on the grand drive to the South Side Park. Cheap. 10 acres inside of city limits, near Artesian Well. Will subdivide and sell at a large advance immediately. 20 acres on Division-st., near city limits. 10 acres near new depot, 1½ miles west of city limits. 5 acres inside of city limits, fronting on Wilcox, Adams and Jackson-sts.

FOR SALE—10 acres less than half a mile south of city limits, subdivided into 100 lots fronting on State, Burnside, Butterfield, Pearson and Wentworth and Sharlit-sts. Only $45,000 for this week, one-third cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Title perfect. This is a great bargain. Chance to be had to sell at a large advance immediately, or sold at auction so as to realize a splendid profit. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Avenue property near the Park. 100 feet on Michigan-av., east front. 100 feet on Michigan-av., west front. 224 feet on Indiana-av., east front. Between Fifty second and Fifty third-sts. Apply to H. HOSPE, Room 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—Good lots on Alexander, Twenty-third, Dashiell, McGregor, Twenty-first, Keeshin, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Buckley and Arnold-sts., between Wentworth and Stewart-avs. Also on Butterfield, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts.; on Hanover, Butler and Wallace-sts., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Prices low. Title perfect. A small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—25 acres near the city limits, West Side. 25 acres on Ogden-av., within proposed city limits. 25 acres adjoining the proposed South West Side Park. 20 acres on Madison-st., near city limits. The above tracts of land are offered for a few days at a very great bargain, by ENOS AYRES, Room 7 No. 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres, corner of Fifty-first-st. and Drexel-av. 10 acres on Drexel-av., north of Fifty-first-st. 150 feet on Cottage Grove-av., corner of Forty-first-st. All the above are splendid investments, and sure to advance largely. 20 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13. 10 acres on Chicago-av., within the limits. A good block for subdivision. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—59 feet on Sixty-third-st., at Woodlawn, fronting the new Park, and one block from Station. 100 feet on Seventy-fifth-st., (corner lot) one block from Lake and one-half mile south new Park. The above will be sold at a bargain if taken at once, as the owner desires to leave town. T. S. FITCH & CO., 165 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., corner of Twenty-eighth-st., a very desirable lot, 125 feet front, Wabash-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 48 feet front—cheap. Michigan-av., between Thirty second and Thirty-third-sts., a very desirable lot, 50x170. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap and desirable lots, at very low figures, being much less than the market value. 50 on Wood-st., 25 on Paulina, 20 on Robey. Lots 25x125. All of the above near Fifty-second-st. Will be closed out for $100 each. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 acres near Halsted and Twenty-second-sts., splendid location for large planing mill. Railroad along the entire front. A good bargain. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st. On State-st., opposite depot at Englewood, near Sixty second-st., lot 50x187, all handsome groves. One of the choicest lots in market. Offered at low figures.

FOR SALE—Rare chance for investment—10 acres of land, near the corner of Western and North-avs., at a very low figure. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—40 acres in Sec. 25, on Strawberry Ridge, subdivided into five-acre lots (with [illegible] for sale [illegible]). [illegible] per acre—half cash, balance one and two years at 8 per cent. A bargain. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts., 50x150, east front. These lots front on an 18-foot street. A. B. WING & CO., 95 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lot 50 by 124 feet, southwest corner of Madison and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Near the South Side Park, 114 feet east front on Calumet-av., 124 feet west front on Grand boulevard, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., $25 per foot. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—On West Madison-st., several lots; on Lake-st. in Sec. 7, 39, 14, and city lots, at a reasonable price. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Avenue property at Englewood. 75 feet between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts. east front, on Indiana-av., offered very cheap. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50 feet on Prairie-av., a bargain, $25 per foot, near Thirty fourth-st. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Lot 50 by 100 feet, on south side of Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine. Lots 50x100 ft. on the southwest corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—383 feet on Sixtieth-st., near the station at Englewood, only $15 per foot, the cheapest property offered. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—At a Decided Bargain—Lot 33 by 113, on the south side of Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—200 desirable building lots, on Sheffield and Racine-sts., half a mile north of Lincoln-park. Prices ranging from $150 to $500 per lot. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., 100x187, east front, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts. Offered for a short time below market value. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—By S. E. Gross & Co., Room 26 [illegible] 132 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st., $45 per foot. 100 feet on State-st., near Fifty-first, $35 per foot. 100 feet corner of Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st., near Junction, $30 per foot.

FOR SALE—West Side Property—We are now offering for sale the finest 80-acre tract in the West Division, fronting on Madison-st. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—19½ acres in Sec. 23, 11 miles west of city limits, on line of Sixteenth-st., only $[illegible] per acre. [illegible] Title perfect. Terms favorable. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At Englewood, 2½ acres, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts., on Prairie, Calumet and Kankakee-avs., near the South Side Park. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—11½ acres, high and dry, part grove, at low figures, on Ridge-road, at North Evanston. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Between Lake and Madison-sts., west of limits, 7 acres. Terms moderate. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Hulburd & Co., 78 LaSalle-st. 140 feet fronting east on State-st., just north of Fifty fifth. Two blocks from South side Park.

FOR SALE—5 acres on corner of Twenty-second-st. and Western-av. Very choice property. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—8 acres in se qr of section 22, 39, 13, west of city. Only $[illegible] per acre if taken at once. The ground is high and dry. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 acres on West Adams, Jackson and Wilcox-sts., inside city limits, at a low price and on very liberal terms, if taken immediately. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—5 acres on Fifty-first st., corner of Wallace, near Rock Island car shops. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3 lots on Milwaukee-av., two blocks north of Wicker Park. Price $600 each. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap and part on time—25, 50 or 50 feet, within two minutes' walk of north east corner of the Great South Side Park. SAMPSON & DREW, Real Estate Agents, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At rock bottom prices, nearly two acres, near South Side Park and boulevard, a little north Fifty-first-st., east Stewart-av. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres on Kankakee-av., fronting the Park; 10 acres on Kankakee-av., at Fortieth-st. Michigan-av.—4 acres at Forty first-st., 4 acres at Fifty-second-st., 390 feet at Sixty-first-st. 14 acres on Madison and Lake-sts. ¾ of a mile outside, at $2,000. B. L. HONORE, 24 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres near city limits and fronting on Grand-av., at a low price and on easy terms. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—9 acres at Woodlawn Station, near the South Side Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On Forty-seventh-st., 2 acres, at $5,000 per acre. 20 acres northwest of city, cheap. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—2 acres, three blocks from limits, in a great bargain; also, 5 lots on Western-av. for less than acre property outside. L. MACY, 190 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—Business Property—79 by 120 feet, east side of Wells-st., between Madison and Monroe. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—17 acres just west of city limits, north of Twelfth-st., very cheap for cash. OLINGER, WALLER & CO., Room 7 Union Building.

FOR SALE—40x123 between Bloomingdale-road and Waubansia-av.—$1,000, one-half cash, balance in one year. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—10 acres two miles west of city limits, near proposed Northwest Park. A bargain if applied for to-day. DAVIS & TILTON, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1,188 feet on Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Mason-st. (Forty-seventh.) Price $30 per foot. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—Two lots near Central Park, New York City. Also, 160 acres heavy timbered land in Wisconsin. Will exchange for Chicago city property. For terms, apply at 93 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—The best chance in Illinois for men wanting farms near to good towns, 670 acres of splendid prairie and timber, partially improved, for sale, one mile south of Buckley and three miles north of Loda, in Iroquois Co., 96 miles south of Chicago, on the Ill. Cent. R. R. Can be divided into five farms, each having sufficient timber for fuel and fencing, and a running stream of good water on it. Will be sold cheap. Can be sold cheap to close up an estate, if sold at once. Call on Clark at Buckley, or D. K. PEARSONS, 14 M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A farm of about 300 acres, 2 miles from Lockport, Ill., good land, 5 miles of fence, 3 barns, one good frame house, fruit, stone in abundance, timber, never-failing spring water. Will be sold cheap. Call on or address GEO. WIGHTMAN, Lockport, Ill.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—Brick building and lot, No. 46 North Dearborn-st. Only $12,000, for a few days. Easy terms. A decided bargain. House and lot on Kinzie-st., near Rush. $[illegible]. House and lot on Illinois-st., near Cass, lot 50x100. Cheap. House and lot No. 49 Rush-st., lot 50x100. Price $[illegible]. House and lot on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., lot 50 by full depth, with barn. Price $12,000. Very easy terms. Cheapest house on South Side. Brick building and lot on northwest corner Rush and Kinzie-sts. Price $16,000. Easy terms. Two houses, Nos. 134 and 136 Hurlbut-st. Price $[illegible]. Will pay 10 per cent. The cheapest improved property on the North Side. Make offers. 40 feet on Lake-st., with buildings, Nos. 156 and 158. Can be had at a moderate price. Also, a large amount of other desirable property. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Fake & Sutherland, Room 5, No. 90 Dearborn-st. House and lot, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st., lot 50 feet and good sized house and barn, $16,500. Fine house on Twenty-second-st., near Calumet-av. [illegible] House and 262 Michigan-av., two frame houses on brick basement, lot 60x175. Price $[illegible]. New brick house on Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st. $11,000. The very desirable two-story frame house on brick basement, No. 187 Warren-av. $6,500. Also, 65 lots, lying between the Holden School and Archer-av. Horse cars run within a block.

FOR SALE—At a Bargain—On Wabash-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., two-story and basement house of 14 rooms, and barn, and lot 25x190. If sold immediately, can be bought at a decided bargain—for less than it has been offered within one year. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and basement brick house of 12 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, No. 752 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two new three story frame buildings on State-st., near Thirteenth, with lease of lot, stores on first floor and tenements above. Rents for 25 per cent on the investment. Will sell for $5,000, if taken soon. H. S. REBARD, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Neat cottage of 9 rooms, and lot 25x124 feet. Inquire on premises, 335 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A first class new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, 25 by 150 feet, east front, on Calumet-av., near Twenty-third-st. Price $[illegible]. Easy terms of payment. Early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Handsome residence and lot 50 by 178 feet, with barn, on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A roomy cottage, on Washington-st., to be removed on or before 1st of May. SAMUEL GEHR, Rooms 10 and 12, No. 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By C. McDonnell, 151 Randolph-st. House and lot on Coolidge-st., near Blue Island-av. House and lot on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth. House and lot on [illegible]-st., near Twenty [illegible]. Farm, improved, 80 acres, near Willow Springs.

FOR SALE—A fine residence lot on Peoria, between Tyler and Harrison-sts., east front, 25x125. Also, a desirable lot on Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 50x120. J. H. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Must be sold to-day—Frame house, 10 rooms; $[illegible] cash, or an offer, on West Side. 41 feet and stores on Twelfth-st., near Clinton; $[illegible]. Apply at 104 West Washington-st. C. CUDDEBACK.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame dwelling, with lot, southwest corner of Erie and Franklin-sts. Price $[illegible]. Terms easy. H. S. REBARD, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A new two-story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot, with barn, on Washington-st., near Lincoln. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot, southwest corner Harrison and Aberdeen-sts., very desirable location. Will be sold cheap—part cash, balance on time. 13 rooms, well finished. Inquire on the premises.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—A building lot at Kenwood. Parties having such for sale will please apply to or address JAMES B. JOHNSTON, with Hibbard & Spencer, 92 and 94 Michigan-av.

WANTED—To buy a house and lot on the South Side, good locality. Small sum down, the rest in monthly or quarterly payments. Address with price and location, P A W, 41 Wabash-av.

Business Chances.

ANY PERSON HAVING $600, cash or property, can purchase an interest in a new toy, that will make a fortune in two years. Address Box 741, Chicago.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDS GOING East, he will sell out his entire stock of confectionaries, cigars, fixtures, &c. The location of the business is very desirable. Address J K M, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND FURNITURE. Parties having second-hand furniture for sale can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing S. DANIELS, Post office.

FLOURING MILL for sale, two run of stones, good boiler and engine, all machinery of the best quality, in good wheat region in Central Illinois. Will be sold at less than the value, to close a partnership. Address P. O. Box 1768, Chicago.

HALF INTEREST for sale in a manufacturing, jobbing and retail drug store. A good chance for the right party, with some practical knowledge of the business. Experience as a druggist. Address MAYNARD, Tribune office.

I WILL SELL MY STOCK, FIXTURES, lease, &c. for $3,800. Location South Side and central, rent low. Business manufacturing, jobbing and retail. No losses, and pays well. Reason for selling, [illegible] my family. Address A. O., Tribune office.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for sale cheap, with the horses, carriages, harnesses, sleighs, &c., in the town of Sandwich, Ill. ED. BROWN, Proprietor.

LONG LEASE AND CHEAP RENT—For sale, the fixtures and lease of one of the best fitted up fancy dry goods stores on the best retail street in this city. The stock will be sold with it. A good chance for [illegible] business. Please address H A D, Tribune office.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, first-class store for sale, in one of the best locations in the Northwest. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Terms liberal. Address, for one week, STEWART, Box 11, Rockford, Ill.

ONE FOUR-STORY BRICK FLOURING MILL, steam engine and boiler, all complete, in the best wheat region in Indiana, for sale or trade for property in Chicago or improved farm. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 15 State-st.

ONE HALF OR THE WHOLE of any wholesale grocery and manufacturing business for sale. Any person with $3,000 or $4,000 to invest will find no better chance than this. N. G., Tribune office.

PROPELLERS ADRIATIC AND EQUATOR for sale. Apply to S. T. WEBSTER, 34 Clark-st., Chicago.

PAPER MILL for sale. Being unable to give it my personal attention, I will sell the Rock Island Paper Mill cheap. H. HAKES, Proprietor, Rock Island, Ill.

STEAM FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for sale, known as Prairie Mills, at Pilot, Minn., capacity of mill 150 bbls per day, four run of stone. A cooper shop, office, and stone hog house, also lot [illegible] front by 300 deep, on which are all the buildings, with improvements. Plenty of wheat marketed at this point to stock mill year round. Price of wood at mill $3 per cord. The distillery is new, and in good running order. For [illegible] situated about 1,500 feet from the Minn. Valley R. R. Depot. Will sell together or separate. Terms favorable. For further particulars address or call on the subscriber at St. Peter, Minn. R. F. PRATT. Refer to LOW BROTHERS & CO., 165 Washington-st., Chicago.

SPLENDID VESSEL for sale—The new and staunch bark Glenelough, tonnage 430 tons, one-half or one-eighth interest will be sold at a bargain, or to exchange for real estate, cutting vessels that run to this port, and classes A No. 1. Inquire of JAMES A. WHITTAKER, 133 Washington-st.

STOCK, STAND AND FIXTURES of a retail shoe store for sale, located in a flourishing town, 30 miles from Chicago, now doing a good business. Inquire of S. CUMMINGS, 19 Lake-st.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, also lease and fixtures of store, for sale or exchange for real estate. In the best location in the city for wholesale and retail trade. There is a rare chance for any one who wishes to engage in the hardware business. For particulars, apply to ISAAC GREENEBAUM, 34 and 36 LaSalle-st.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS for sale, yielding a very great profit upon the capital invested; no better in the city. Also, a hotel of 15 rooms, very cheap. Apply at 89 Madison-st. B.

STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE for sale, in a good location, on West Side. Will be sold at a great bargain. Low rent and long lease. Good reasons given for selling. Capital required, $2,500 to $3,500. Address P D, Tribune office.

TANNERY AND CURRYING SHOP for sale, with boiler and engine, tools and stock; also, stock in harness shop and leather store. This is a rare chance for business, as there is no competition in the town. It will be sold at a bargain. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars, apply to FRANK SAWYER, 289 Lake-st., or J. WEIL & BROS., 30 Market-st., Chicago, or W. MASON, Yorkville, Ill. A No. 1 collar maker wanted.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY for sale. The Berwick Mill, in Warren County, Ill., is offered for sale at a bargain. The building is 36 by 48 feet, three stories high, with 16 acres of ground and three good dwelling houses attached. It has two run of four foot burrs, and is in perfect order for running. Address THOMPSON BROOKS, Berwick, Ill.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $25,000 to $30,000 capital to a well-established, good paying manufacturing and jobbing business of Boots and Shoes, on Lake-st., Chicago. Business will bear the strictest investigation, and best of references given and required. None but those meaning business will address, for one month, MANUFACTURER, care Carrier No. 2.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take the place of a retiring partner in a large steam flouring mill, in the vicinity of New York. Best wheat growing country, established. Address E. CROMWELL, Box 4605, New York City P. O.

PARTNER—Wanted—A party with $3,000 in cash, to take one-third interest with two others, who take a third each. In an important monopoly, secured by letters patent, that will pay largely and immediately. Live business men, of experience or influence with railroads, preferred. UTILITY, 128 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the grocery business, or will sell the entire establishment. The store is well located and in running order. An opportunity seldom offered. Address GROCERY BUSINESS, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—In one of the best billiard halls in Chicago. Capital, from $3,000 to $5,000. The best of references given and required. For an interview, address W H, Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With from $400 to $600, in a light and profitable manufacturing business. It will pay to investigate. Call at 124 LaSalle-st. L. B. WATERMAN.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a profitable first-class manufacturing business, to go to Memphis, to an active man, with $500 cash. $125 per month will be guaranteed. 18 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Any young lady between 16 and 26, who would like to make the acquaintance of a young gentleman, who will prove a good friend, Please address J. J. JAQUES, Chicago P. O.

PERSONAL—Will the lady that took a bon ton picture of another lady, from the show case by mistake, at 112 Lake-st., please return it to the above number. It is of great value to the owner. Please return it this a. m., and oblige O. F. WEAVER, Proprietor.

PERSONAL—The gentleman who picked up a buffalo robe in front of our store, 238 Lake-st., yesterday, while riding past in a sleigh with a lady, will please return the same as it belongs to us. J. S. BROWN & CO.

PERSONAL—Lillie K., who made engagement for the 7th inst., at McVicker's, please send address to Doctor L. B.

PERSONAL—Will the light-haired lady who recognized a gentleman on Clark-st., east of the Court House, about 5 o'clock, on Tuesday of this week, send her address to S. W. WILLIAMS, care 181 West Monroe-st.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Pressed bricks. Inquire at Blue Island, of JOHN SLEIGHT.

FOR SALE—Show Cases—Two plated cases, nearly new, each 6 feet 10 inches long; also, counters, shelving, &c., &c., by PEARCE & BRADBURY, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Furniture, cheap—$500 cash, balance in two or four months—The entire furniture, nearly new, of a nine-room house, everything necessary for housekeeping. The house is convenient to the Court House, and can be rented, if required. Address DIXON, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A new Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine, only been in use. Figures low. Address J W A, Drawer 6861, Chicago.

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell twenty of the fastest selling articles in the world. Don't fail to call and examine them. O. L. STANFORD & CO., 159 State-st.

WANTED—12 first-class canvassers for Life Insurance. Agents for Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. Call at 121 LaSalle-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—Two experienced, also three inexperienced salesmen, for a wholesale house. We desire these men for our own business, and will pay good salesmen, familiar with our line of goods, $25 per week, or by interest in the business. Apply at ORVIS & BOSTWICK, over 183 and 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A clerk in a retail drug store. One who thoroughly understands the business. Must be strictly temperate and of good character, and well recommended. Prefer one who speaks German, French. Apply by letter, to Box 32, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A competent man to act as Salesman in a small woolen mill. None need apply unless willing to take hold and work. Must be over 40 years of age. Address C. A. WHEELER, Preston, Fillmore County, Minn.

WANTED—A number of active, intelligent men are wanted, to canvass the city for Life and Accident Insurance. Salaries and commissions will be paid to good men. Apply at Room 14 Marine Building.

WANTED—A good salesman, in the retail clothing. A single man preferred. Good city references required. Address C. S. Tribune office.

WANTED—500 laborers. Wages $2 per day. Apply at the office of the Swedish Emigrant Association, 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A travelling salesman, to sell boots and shoes on commission. Address BROWN, Tribune office.

WANTED—By an Eastern Subscription Book Publishing House, an enterprising, reliable man, with some capital, to take charge of their Chicago office. To the right man liberal inducements will be offered. Reference required. Apply in person at 61 Clark-st., Room 5, from 11 till 4. C. H. OSBORN. N. B.—An experienced canvasser preferred.

WANTED—By a wholesale grocery house, a travelling salesman. Must be a good business man, thoroughly acquainted with the business, and have a good country acquaintance, with experience as a traveller, and also willing to devote his entire time to the interest of his employers. Southerners need apply. Address P. O. Drawer 5894.

WANTED—A man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's residence in a country town. Man must be temperate and industrious, and woman a good housekeeper. Must come well recommended. Apply at 58 Clark-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., and 3 and 5 p. m.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—Laborers and mechanics will be furnished employment, also contractors, merchants, manufacturers, hotel-keepers and planters can be supplied with good reliable, male and female help, by applying at the office of THE SWEDISH EMIGRANT ASSOCIATION, Hamilton Block, 14 North Clark-st.

WANTED—150 laborers (good stout men) for grade on South Pacific R. R. For particulars and transportation apply to L. C. HOLMES, Chief Engineer S. P. R. R.

WANTED—Men wanting situations, and those wanting help should apply at 107 East Washington-st., Room 23. Only first-class EMPLOYMENT OFFICE in the city.

WANTED—Early to-day, 127 more laborers, for railroad work. $2 per day and steady work for one year. Apply at 190 Madison-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, porter, watchman, brakeman and fireman. Apply at 41 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Applicants by mail enclose 10 cents and address Box 831.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Straw hat sewers and straw hat pressers. Apply at 285 South Clark-st.

House Servants.

WANTED—Two girls in a private family, at Hyde Park, one to do cooking and laundry work, and the other to do chamber work and take care of children. English or Scotch preferred. Reference required. Call at 154 Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A good German, English or Norwegian girl, to do general housework in a small family on the West Side. Apply at 143 West Madison-st., up-stairs, over the dry goods store.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer for a private boarding house. None but those bringing the best of references need apply. Call, for three days, at 110 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A neat, tidy Protestant girl, to cook and do general housework. Apply at 97 East Madison-st., Room 7, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A good second girl and table waiter, at 19½ Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework in small private families, 5 girls for country, and girls for other. Call early, at 161 East Washington-st., Room 39, up-stairs.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 134 West Taylor-st. None need apply unless well recommended.

WANTED—A lady music teacher, in a private family. Four lessons a week. Apply in person towards board. Must give unquestionable references for character and ability. 418 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A good girl for cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 4 Opera House, between 2 and 5 this afternoon.

WANTED—Woman to do general housework in a small family. A widow or middle aged woman can have a good place. Apply at 193 Douglas-place.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. Call at 145 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A good cook, to go to a small hotel in the country. Inquire of A. N. WATERMAN, 91 Washington-st., Room 43.

WANTED—[illegible] Call between 10 and 1 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—Good capable girls of all nations, for cooks and general housework. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 128 Chicago-av. [redacted]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family, at 89 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. German or Norwegian. Apply at 148 South Halsted-st., in basement.

WANTED—A young man wishes to employ a young widow to assist him in his sales of business, every day strictly. Please address, confidentially, stating where an interview can be had, WILLIAM, Tribune office.

WANTED—Good German, American or Swedish girls for situations, to-day. Those wanting reliable help to call at our office. Rooms 5, No. 98 South Clark-st. HUNTER & WOOD.

WANTED—At the Mauston House, North Wells-st., a first-class dining-room girl. One capable of taking charge. Also, a girl to assist in cooking and make pastry. Apply this week.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Buy—Fine watches and diamonds for cash. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Persons to call and try the Star Laundry, 56 North Wells-st., corner Indiana, where work is done quickly and best style, at low prices. MISS E. LAKE, Proprietress.

WANTED—To exchange—A client wishes to give lands for stocks of goods. Will take stocks in any line, and to any amount. SHEPHERD, SWEET & CO., 149 and 151 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—Merchants, milliners, grocers, barbers, dressmakers, and everybody who keeps a showcase or a store, to keep for sale or travelling salesmen of all kinds and sexes. I will pay all your expenses to Chicago and return if you will call and examine my fine, I consider the very best selling known articles in America. You can make from $10 to $30 a day selling them and not interfere with your other business. Price of sample, the two, 50c. St. Charles Hotel Parlor, 110 South Clark-st. A. MASSEY.

WANTED—Watches of all kinds—Old, broken, also good watches, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments. High price paid in cash at J. C. BARTLETT'S, 249 East Madison-st.

WANTED—To purchase a drug store in Illinois, Missouri or Southern Iowa. Sales must not be less than $8,000 per annum. Address, stating terms, &c., S. O. BUDD, Muncie, Indiana.

WANTED—To purchase a saloon license. Call at 238 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Canadians desirous of taking advantage of the Insolvent Act of 1864-5, can receive full information and have statements prepared and correspondence conducted by addressing P. O. Box 139, Chicago.

WANTED—Spirits—Any one having a small lot of pure rectified spirits to sell cheap, can find a cash customer by addressing SPIRITS, Tribune office. Also, some casks and tubs.

WANTED—To loan money on first class security, in sums of from $500 to $50,000, at reasonable rates. Address A P T, Tribune office.

WANTED—At Mrs. Bates' Office, 181 East Madison-st., a call from all ladies requiring help; also competent girls wanting employment, willing to work, and furnishing reference, can find places.

WANTED—A good, permanent home for a smart, intelligent boy, 12 years of age. No objection to going into the country. Inquire of or address Mrs. J. WALKER, 114 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—To loan money on houses on leased lots, merchandise in warehouse, furniture and all other good personal securities. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

WANTED—Something to do, by a married man (a linguist) of thorough business qualifications, willing and capable of filling any position, from bell boy to bank president. Address WILLIAMSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A smart young man with from $200 to $300, who is willing to leave the city, can secure a permanent, pleasant and profitable business. Call at Room 1, 187 Madison-st.

WANTED—Inventors and owners of good patent rights to call at 126 Randolph-st., Room 26, where they will find an opportunity to dispose of their territory.

WANTED—To exchange about $2,500 furniture, and the same amount of cash, for a good house and lot in a desirable location. Address ROBERT ANDERSON, Tribune office.

WANTED—To exchange an established office, paying handsomely, for real estate or a stock of goods. Satisfaction given. Call at Room 27, No. 117 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Men with small capital, who want to double it quick, to call at 108 Randolph-st., Room 15. Costs nothing to investigate.

WANTED—Married ladies (under 45 years of age) or their husbands, to send their address, with red stamp, for a circular on something to them of the utmost importance. Address Lock Box 5061, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A stock of goods ($15,000 worth or so) for a country store, in exchange for houses, lots, &c., in, and farms near, flourishing manufacturing town in Wisconsin. Apply to TUCKER & RICHIE, 3 Major Block.

WANTED—A second-hand Taylor hand-press, No. 4 or 5. Address "OBSERVER," Keithsburg, Ill.

Machinery.

CUSTOM-MADE LEATHER BELTING for sale, manufactured by MUNSON & WHITMARSH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Engines, portable, stationary, hoisting and marine, 4 to 40 horse; Pay's Tilt Hammer; Foreman's Iron-clad Burr Stone Mills. H. M. AMES, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Stationary and portable steam engines, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25 horse power. Also engines for threshing, mounted on iron wheels. Call at 234 Lake-st. A. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, all sizes and makes, new and second-hand; shingle and lath mills, belting, &c. Second-hand machinery bought. W. McGREGOR, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—Portable and stationary engines, iron planers, engine lathes, upright drills, bolt cutters, Sturtevant blowers, Knowles' steam pumps, wood working machinery of all kinds, belting, files, and a general assortment of machinists' and manufacturers' supplies. Send for circular. C. L. LECK & CO., 103 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Portable engines, second-hand. One 15 and 12-inch bore stationary. Also, new 25 and 40-horse portable engines and saw mills. Address E. ROWLES, Everett House.

HAY RAKER AND LOADER—New invention, just patented. Will take hay or grain from the swath or windrow, and dump it upon the stack or load in a wagon. Rights for sale. A. R. [illegible], 181 Washington-st., Chicago. A. B. FALMER.

MACHINERY for sale—1 engine, 10x28, new; 1 engine, 12x12, new; 1 locomotive boiler, 12 horse power, second-hand; 2 two flue boilers, 40 inches by 16 feet, second-hand. All in good running order. C. LEISSIG & CO., southeast corner Van Buren and Clinton-sts.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—As corresponding clerk or assistant bookkeeper, by a young man 24 years of age, who can speak and correspond in English, French, German and Scandinavian, and is acquainted with foreign exchange, &c. Can give first-class references. Address F G, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man wishes a situation of some kind where he can make himself generally useful. Has family, employed as coachman, fully understands the care of horses and is a fair penman. Would accept any position where he could be at work. Address C S K, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady man from the East, to work for same private family. Please address NEW BEDFORD, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class bookkeeper. Best references given. Address M H W, 16 Jackson-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who has had five years' experience as a hotel clerk. Willing to work at anything. Best references given. Address J. M., Tribune office, for three days.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man who has had eight years' experience in the dry goods business, wishes to obtain a position as salesman. Address E P, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who writes a good hand and is also willing to make himself useful. Recommendations furnished. Address G W W, Tribune office.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A young lady, 21 years of age, well educated and well recommended, desires a situation as governess in a good family. Would teach Music. Address, A. R., Post Office Box 4, Exeter, N. H.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady in a private family as governess. Can give best of references. Address L., 289 Ontario-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl to do second work in a private family, or general housework. Apply at 112 Twelfth-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or first class boarding house. Good references given. Inquire at 600 South Jefferson-st., up stairs.

SITUATION—Wanted—A healthy young woman wishes a place as wet nurse. Inquire of Mrs. LANGE'S, 265½ Rush-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady as seamstress in a private family. Capable of all kinds of family sewing and fine work on all descriptions. Call at 262 Kankakee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady in a photograph gallery, is experienced in printing and mounting, or would take charge of reception room. Address, for five days, M C, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a family to sew. Is experienced in cutting and fitting and can use the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. Address, for five days, C R, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman as cook in a private boarding-house. Good references given. Call, for two days, in rear of 24 Polk-st.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN, in both English and German. A thorough reference guide, written in plain language, with a table of symptoms for different diseases, embracing the Allopathic, Homeopathic, Hydropathic, Eclectic and Herbal modes of treatment. Endorsed by the highest medical authority of this country. It contains the matter of a $5 book. Price, cloth bound, only $1.50. The most popular and rapidly-selling book in the market. Agents are reporting from 10 to 20 subscribers per week. One agent reports 126, and another 151 for last week. Another reports 248 for the last two weeks. Another man writes, "By the end of the [illegible] Our Family Physician I have not only saved the doctor bill but my wife's life," &c. It has won a great practical value, and is emphatically the book to sell in hard times. Send for circulars and full particulars. Address J. S. GOODMAN & CO., P. O. drawer 5 Custom House-place, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts of the West. No capital required, hence active males can give the best of reference as to character. None others need apply. Address, with references, A. PARKHURST & CO., Box 23, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—Ladies only—For something especially adapted to the wants of every lady. New, desirable, durable, cheap and profitable. Profits 200 per cent. Two dozen sent for $3. We will sell for $15 in half a day. Samples sent by mail, sealed from observation, on receipt of 50 cents. Address W. M. WORDEN, Drawer 6861, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—OUR FAMILY DOCTOR AND RECIPE BOOK. $5 precisely in every agent; $1 to every subscriber. A complete guide to sickness and childhood, manhood and age, containing in plain language, free from medical terms, the causes, symptoms and cure of disease, every form, together with 400 recipes, worth $[illegible] to every family, farmer, mechanic, merchant and every business man. The best and cheapest work of the kind published. Price $[illegible]. Agents are meeting with great success. Address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago or New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—For SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY, a work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City. It contains 35 fine engravings, tells all about the spicy, most thrilling, instructive, and cheapest work of the kind published. Price only $2.75 per copy. Agents are meeting with great success. One in Saginaw, Mich., reports 26 subscribers the first day. One in Meriden, Conn., 46 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 130 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.75 per copy.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the new Meteor Safety Hand Lamp, Magic Pocket Mucilage, Dr. Foote's Improved Eye-sharpener, Robinson Patent Scanner, Crystal Binders, Patent Dollar Leads, Golden Pens, Diamond Cement, Steel Pens, Universal Can Opener, Golden Scepter, Celebrated Mammoth Tool-chest, Gold Coins, Rock Cane Tools and Pen, Massey's Novelty Cash [illegible] many other very [illegible] articles. We are making ordinary [illegible] can sell our wares, about $125 per month clear of expenses. We respectfully invite all desirous of engaging in a profitable business to call upon or address [illegible] O. H. STANFORD & CO., 128 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the AMERICAN KNITTING STEEL NEEDLES and apparel machines, paying $5 to $20 per day. Two hundred per cent profit. We are doing a larger and better business, and more profit than any other concern in America. Send for terms, or sample paper and other [illegible] worth $1. SMITH & CO., 67 Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For DR. MARCH'S NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE. No book of the day for beauty, splendid illustrations, elegant paper and type, beautiful binding and rapidity of sale, begins to be equal. Agents' commissions $100 to $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month easily made, by either sex, with Livingston's celebrated Patent Steel Needle and Spring [illegible] Sample free, to be paid for if satisfactory. C. H. LISINGTON, 83 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY. How to double the value of land and the profits on stock; how to raise three times the amount of produce from the same farm. It is just what [illegible] 150 illustrations. Agents' commissions from $100 to $200 per month, according to ability and energy. Address ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Wanted Everywhere, to sell our Improved White Wire Clothes-lines; make from $10 to $20 a day. Enclose stamp for circular. METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—$25 to $50 per week made by any one without a cent of capital. Profits 50 cents on the dollar. Business permanent and pleasant. Small agents clear $50 per week. W. CHAPPELL, 83 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For a new book about to be issued, which will eclipse everything issued heretofore. Apply for circulars with full particulars. J. A. STODDARD & CO., Chicago.

Boarding and Lodging.

6 Eldridge-court.—A suite of three or four elegant unfurnished rooms, on first floor, suitable for a family, who can live in first-class style, also single room.

14 Third-av.—6 or 8 gentlemen can obtain furnished rooms, with good board. Terms reasonable.

43 North Sangamon-st.—Two furnished front rooms, with or without board. Also a furnished front parlor on the first floor, with board, gas, stove, &c.

83 East Jackson-st.—Furnished single room. Also double furnished room, suitable for two ladies or two gentlemen. Day boarders can be accommodated.

103 Third-av., second house from corner of Harrison-st.—two or three gentlemen can obtain good board, either with or without rooms. Also a few other boarders.

123 and 125 West Madison-st.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board, in brick building.

251 West Monroe-st.—Single rooms, with board, for two gentlemen.

153 South Green-st.—Suite of front rooms furnished, for lady and gentleman or three gentlemen. Private family. Fifteen minutes' walk from Court House.

284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can find fine large rooms and first-class board, only five minutes' walk from Lake-st.

291 Michigan-st.—Two handsome rooms. Also, one single room, with first-class board. Two or three day boarders wanted.

300 and 302 Wabash-av.—Suites of parlors, for families, single rooms, and day board.

366 Ohio-st.—One large pleasant front room, with large closets, furnished or unfurnished, also one single room. References required.

397 West Madison-st.—A large unfurnished room, with closet, gas and board, suitable for two persons, in a small family. Terms moderate.

HUBBARD-PLACE.—Pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, at [illegible] Boarding House, corner of Hubbard-court and State-st., for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

MICHIGAN-AV., just south of Sixteenth-st.—Parlor on first floor, as suite, price, in a private family. Privilege of the house. Accommodations first class. Share of parlor for hotel furnish, references exchanged. Please address G L, care Carrier No. 4, P. O., giving full name and address.

NEAR corner Clinton and Twelfth sts.—We have a front parlor and front bed room, with small room off, which we would like to rent, to a party of four or five persons. No other boarders. Terms, about $100 per month. Address, with references, P. O. Box 382.

NATIONAL HOTEL—Corner of Washington and Wells-sts.—Furnished rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day board, $4.50 per week. Beds $[illegible] per day.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And room, by a gentleman, in a private family, at a moderate price. Address LUCIUS, Tribune office.

BOARD—And lodging, in an American family, by a young German gentleman who wishes to learn the English language. Houses in the centre of the city preferred. Address M D W, Tribune office.

BOARD—Comforts of a home, in a private family, with a pleasant furnished room, on South Side, near horse cars. Please state price per week. No objection to one or two boarders. References exchanged. Address B S, Tribune office.

BOARD—A lady and gentleman from the East require highly respectable board, on Michigan or Wabash-av., in a first-class house. Address D. ALGAR, care of Edwin Hunt & Sons, Chicago.

BOARD—And room with private family, where good accommodations and the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, by two gentlemen. Address, stating terms and location, GEO. COLE, 13 Metropolitan Block.

BOARD—And bedroom furnished, with modern conveniences, suitable for gentleman and wife and child, where there are few or no other boarders preferred. Location south of Harrison and within ten minutes walk of the Post Office. Address C A L, care Miller & Drew, 114 LaSalle-st.

Pianos.

TO RENT—One hundred pianos, organs and melodeons for rent or for sale on time by paying a small amount down and balance in monthly installments. Also, good second-hand pianos from $25 to $300. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S, 63 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—And to Rent—New and second-hand pianos, on favorable terms. [illegible] bought with a reasonable time. Prices [illegible] At 158 Clark-st. WM. CASPER.

FOR SALE—A first-class [illegible] Inquire at 18 Park-av.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Suffrage Amendment Adopted in the Senate.

Interesting Debate in the House Relative to the Portuguese Mission.

Schenck's Finance Bill Favorably Reported in the Senate.

General Grant's Headquarters Still the Centre of Attraction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

THE ALASKA BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, has determined to make a minority report in the matter of the Alaska bribery case, which will occasion some excitement among ex-members who lobby here. He will condemn R. J. Walker and F. P. Stanton for using the privilege of the floor to work secretly in the interest of the Alaska purchase. The report boldly attacks an abuse which the majority of the members condemn, but which up to the present time none have had the courage to acknowledge.

GENERAL GRANT'S CALLERS.

The situation at Army Headquarters to-day was very quiet. Senator Conkling was there for half or three quarters of an hour and sensibly answered inquiries by saying that nothing of public importance occurred, and if anything important had occurred it would not be proper to make it public. General Dodge and a number of prominent citizens of Iowa made a social call on General Grant, and said nothing at all about political matters. Another of the Pennsylvania delegations called on the General, who heard what they had to say, smoked in silence, and let them go in peace. There is a great deal of talk about the McClure interview of yesterday. All hands admit that he succeeded in killing himself as well as Governor Curtin. Those who sympathise with him in what he undertook profess to be greatly horrified at Grant's remarks that he was not the representative of a party, though voted for by a party, and from it some persons are trying to deduce the conclusion that General Grant has deserted the Republican party. He himself, in talking about the interview, says that the remark is twisted from its meaning by being cut out of its connection. McClure was objecting strenuously to Stuart, on the ground that he was not a representative political man, and that on this account his selection would give dissatisfaction, and to this line of remark Grant responded that the same objection would apply to himself, for he was not a representative of a party, though he had been voted for by a party, and as the party had shown confidence in taking him for their candidate he did not see how any loyal man could object to Mr. Stuart, who certainly had performed great and valuable services during the war. General Grant further says that the notion somewhat prevailing that Mr. Stuart has been selected for a Cabinet appointment is not founded on anything he has said, but on the assumptions of persons who have cross questioned him. Those who know the state of Mr. Stuart's health are quite confident he would not accept a post of great labor.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

The withdrawal of Mr. Dawes from the Speakership contest caused a great deal of comment. Some persons jumped at once to the conclusion that he had been invited into Grant's Cabinet, and for two or three hours this morning the slate-makers were busy engaged in rearranging things. There is talk about bringing out another man—General Banks or General Garfield—against Mr. Blaine, but it don't seem likely that anything will come of the movement, and in any event Blaine is pretty sure to win. Mr. Dawes, under the customs of the House, will be entitled to almost any committee Chairmanship that he wants, and, while he himself will not ask for anything, his friends will see that his rights are taken care of. If the contest had gone on, and had resulted in Dawes' defeat, Blaine would probably have felt compelled to give the Chairmanship of Appropriations to General Butler; but Dawes' retirement puts a new face upon affairs, and if no new candidate for the Speakership is brought forward, Blaine will undoubtedly offer the position to Dawes.

The Senate Finance Committee, with only five of its members present, decided not to act on Mr. Hooper's bill, which prevents secret sales of gold, the payment of any more commissions and the issuance of any more bonds except railroad bonds. They reported favorably Schenck's bill, which passed the House a few days ago, amending it, however, so as to declare that not merely government bonds, but government obligations of all kinds, shall be paid in coin, except where the law expressly provides otherwise.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Seward has written a letter, in which he says that he expects to retire from public life on the 3d of March, and that it is his purpose to seek and enjoy thereafter so much of rest and freedom from political studies and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities which he shares in common with all his fellow-citizens.

General Sherman and his daughter arrived here to-day. The deed of Grant's house will be made out to them at once, though he will not occupy it for sometime.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate passed the constitutional amendment this evening, in the form it came from the House, by a vote of 39 to 13. The only Republicans voting in the negative were Fowler and Pool. Abbott, Edmunds and Pomeroy were present, but did not vote. Messrs. Cameron, Corbett, Grimes, Spencer, Sprague, Sumner and Yates were absent.

A NICE LITTLE SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD.

As has been expected, Ramsey and Pomeroy, watching the chance when the special opponents of the job were out, attempted to get up the bill for the Commercial Navigation Company, but, unfortunately for the little scheme, Senator Sherman came in just as the motion to take up was made, and at once gave notice that it would give rise to debate, and so it went over.

A QUESTIONABLE MEASURE.

The Senate this evening passed a bill which, if it had its proper title, would be a bill to put all moneys due minor Indians into the pockets of speculators. It was one of those measures which always slip through during the closing hours without any one but those interested knowing anything about the measure.

PROPERTY RESTORED TO ROBERT E. LEE.

Robert E. Lee made an application, a few days ago, through a gentleman in this city, to the Secretary of the Interior, for a number of articles once the property of George Washington, which were taken from the Arlington House, Lee's estate, before the war, when that place fell into the possession of the Federal army. The articles were pieces of household furniture, clothing, dishes and papers which formerly belonged to General Washington. Secretary Browning has decided to grant the request, and an order has been given to turn the articles over to the person deputed by Lee to receive them.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations have still before them the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate made one hundred and seventy-eight amendments to it, and increased the appropriation nearly five millions. The committee are scrutinizing the Senate amendments carefully before reporting them.

THE CABINET

was in regular semi weekly session to-day, at the Executive Mansion, and continued their deliberations to a later hour than usual. At the members were present. But one more regular Cabinet meeting will be held under Johnson's administration.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S AMENDMENTS TO SCHENCK'S FINANCE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following are the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to Mr. Schenck's bill, which make the first section read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of its laws, by virtue of which obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money currency other than gold or silver.

The second section, legalizing coin contracts, is not changed.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE ANXIOUS CABINET-MAKERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—General Grant, in conversation last evening, said positively that Geo. H. Stuart would not go into his Cabinet. He said that while Mr. Stuart was a man of ability and culture, what would doubtless acquit himself creditably in any position, the state of his health, if there were no other reason, would preclude his taking a Cabinet appointment.

The General talked very freely with his friends about his interview with McClure, which seemed to have afforded him considerable amusement. From his version, it appears that McClure, in relating the story, softened it in some points which bore rather heavily on himself, as, for example, where General Grant's characterized his proposition as simply ridiculous.

The drift of General Grant's talk has left the impression here that representatives of State factions who wish to bring their quarrels to Washington had better take warning by the setting down Mr. McClure received.

In the course of his remarks General Grant said, "He didn't see what occasion there was for people to get into such a fret about his Cabinet. When they would know all about it in a very few days."

STILL THEY COME.

As usual of late large crowds of visitors called at headquarters this morning to pay their respects to the President elect. Several delegations of visitors from various States, accompanied by members of Congress from their respective districts, called during reception hours and were presented in due form [illegible] in conversation with General Grant. One delegation of [illegible] Iowa and two or three from Pennsylvania were among those presented. Several members of Congress from Southern States are [illegible] Ex-Senator Clingman of North Carolina [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

[illegible]